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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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ALLIANCA TO CARRY ARMS

They Are for Colombia, and Not for Cuban Insurgents, However.

SHE WILL LEAVE FOR COLON TO-DAY

Capt. Crossman Denies that the British Flag Was Raised When the Shots Were Fired—Merchants Want Protection.

The steamship Allianca, which was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, will sail for Colon to-day. A report that she is to carry rifles and munitions of war when she puts to sea was confirmed by the agents of the line yesterday.

The fact of her so doing, they explained, was not at all remarkable, nor in any way sensational. The company acts as carriers of arms to the Colombian Government on nearly every trip of its vessels. It is a perfectly legitimate trade, and violates no law. None of the vessels of the line stops at any Cuban ports, and the arms are not intended for Cuban insurgents.

Concerning the report published yesterday alleging that the Allianca had hoisted the British flag, Capt. Crossman said that it had no more foundation than the many other absurd things which have appeared in print. He went before H. I. Bawden, Notary Public, and made an affidavit to the the effect that "he had read in the morning papers of this day, Tuesday, March 19, 1895, that the commander of the Spanish gunboat Conde de Venadito had made the statement that the steamship that was off Cape Maysi, Cuba, on the 8th day of March, 1895, and which was fired on by his gunboat, hoisted the British ensign in saluting him. In view of this statement he does most solemnly swear that the flag hoisted on the staff of the steamship Allianca in salute of the Spanish gunboat off Cape Maysi, Cuba, on the 8th day of March, 1895, by his orders and in his presence, was the American ensign—this is the only flag used for such purposes, the national flag of America."

Corroborative affidavits were also filed by Corning, Russell, Churchill, Jarsen, and Kingman, all officers of the Allianca, and all serving on board at the time of the occurrence.

WAITING FOR AN OFFICIAL REPORT

Attitude of the Spanish Government in the Allianca Matter.

MADRID, March 19.—United States Minister Taylor said last evening that the Spanish Government had answered his note, saying that as yet the Foreign Office had received no notice of the firing upon the American ship Allianca by a Spanish war ship. The Government promised to make urgent inquiry for an official report of the incident. Further action on the part of the Government will be deferred until it shall receive the official report.

Señor Muruaga, Spanish Minister at Washington, has informed the Government by cable that the "excitement and intemperate utterances of a portion of the American press" in regard to the Allianca affair are abating. President Cleveland, he says, "never has shared the resentment which these papers have expressed."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT CONTENT

Willing to Allow Spain a Reasonable Time for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Gresham has not removed the veil of secrecy from the correspondence between the State Department and the Spanish Government with regard to the Allianca affair, and the critics of the Administration make his refusal to discuss the situation the basis for a good deal of foolish talk. The essence of Minister Taylor's communication in reply to the Secretary's demand upon Spain for reparation already has been published, but the hair-splitters will be satisfied with nothing less than a perusal of the dispatch itself. Mr. Gresham is not worried over the reports that Spain's answer is not satisfactory, and when the time shall come that the public may become acquainted with the facts, without prejudice to the negotiations, it will be seen that he had no cause for worriment.

The statement made by the commander of the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito, which fired at the Allianca, is sufficiently ridiculous to satisfy those who are acquainted with Spanish methods in matters of this kind. Surprise is expressed, however, that the Spanish Captain should declare boldly that he fired upon a vessel flying the British flag. The Spaniards have a wholesome regard for that flag, and have not been known to show it disrespect in a great many years. The Spanish Captain does not appear to have devoted his leisure moments since the Allianca ran away from him in concocting an ingenious story. Nobody believes that he would dare to fire upon a vessel showing British colors. Evidently he is a blockhead. A statement that he had sent a few solid shot after a ship displaying the American flag,, which was within the jurisdictional waters of Spain, would have answered the purpose. It hardly is to be expected that his error of judgment will embarrass the Spanish Government, although it might if Great Britain should see fit to make the Captain's statement the basis for an investigation.

Circumlocution on the part of the Spanish authorities was expected by the State Department, but, as already stated, the department will not permit more than reasonable time to expire in reaching a settlement.

WANT CRUISERS IN CUBAN WATERS

Merchants Interested in the Island Desire Something Positive Done.

The merchants in this city who do business with Cuba are anxious that the Government shall do something positive at once to prevent a repetition of such an outrage as the Allianca was subjected to. They have given the matter serious thought, and many of them feel the necessity for protection that they have not at present.

A reporter for The New-York Times went among them yesterday to get their views, but none would give them and allow their names to be used. They were perfectly willing to express their opinions, but feared that if their names were connected with their expressions their business would suffer.

The same feeling was found to exist among the steamship men, and those who occasionally send sailing vessels to Cuba with or for cargoes.

The opinion was almost unanimous that it is imperative for the Government to send cruisers to Cuban waters to prevent insults to the flag and damage to commerce. Some suggested that a vessel be sent to the north shore and one to the south shore of the island to patrol it and so keep indiscreet and hot-headed Spanish officers from attacking merchant vessels while peaceably and properly sailing by or to the island.

Nearly all of them said that if they were to publicly announce their opinions on the outrage they would be subjected to an inquisition that might result in ruining their trade. They said that it would be possible for the Spanish representatives in this city to annoy them in connection with the sailings of their vessels, and for those in Cuba to possibly find occasion to confiscate their vessels. Their freight is shipped in such a manner that it is impossible for the ship owners to know the contents of the packages as they are placed on board, and in many instances goods that are contraband are shipped with false labels and marks, and, as they have no power or authority to open them, they must accept them as presented or refuse them altogether. If they say anything to aggravate the authorities in Cuba they are convinced that their cargoes will be inquisitorially scrutinized and perhaps something will be found of which they have no knowledge, and they will suffer accordingly.

Most of the prominent and wealthy Cubans and Spaniards on the island of Cuba, it is declared, are anxious for the United States to possess the island, and it is generally thought that if such a thing were possible they would all throw their influence toward bringing it about.

There is a feeling that unless the Government takes a most decided stand the trade that now exists between this country and Cuba will be materially interfered with, if not absolutely destroyed. None of them talked of war, but all say that Mr. Gresham should compel the Spaniards at all hazards to respect the rights of this country's merchant vessels.

NEW-YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS

Village Officers Chosen and Matters of Local Interest Disposed of—Some Spirited Contests.

NYACK, N. Y., March 19.—The three Nyack corporations held their charter elections to-day, with the following results:

Nyack—William E. Tuttle, President; William W. Crosby and B. W. Demarest, Trustees; Mark Hoffman, Police Justice; George G. Williams, Collector; John M. Gesner, Treasurer.

South Nyack—James Winterbottom, President; George T. Morrow, Trustee; William V. McKimm, Police Justice; Henry R. Hope, Collector; Charles A. Chapman, Treasurer.

Upper Nyack—Arthur C. Tucker, President; George C. Stephens, Trustee; Joseph M. Bombard, Police Justice; John T. Gurdinier, Collector; James H. Blauvelt, Treasurer.

The electric light and public library appropriations were carried.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 19.—The annual charter election to-day resulted in the success of the following: President—James Bird; Trustees—William C. Wright, Edward Buckhout, and Nicholas Fields; Water Commissioners—John F. Schall and James Parr; Police Justice—Charles McCutchen; Treasurer—Isaac Requa; Collector—R. J. Leonard.

In North Tarrytown the following were elected: President—John Webber; Trustees—Owen Smith, J. M. Thompson, and John Lowe; Treasurer—Evander Farrington; Collector—Andrew Tracy.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., March 19.—The second annual village charter election was held here to-day. Two tickets were in the field, the Union and Independent. The conflict, which was hot, resulted in victory for the Union ticket. The following are the candidates elected: President—Samuel P. Hildreth; Trustee, two years—W. A. Kritter; Treasurer—W. B. Ingles; Collector—John Kortwright.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 19.—The second annual election of the village of Northport was held to-day and the entire ticket of the Home Rule Party was elected by over sixty majority.

W. H. Sammis was re-elected President, Abijah Bishop Trustee, H. G. Matthias Collector, and George W. Wheeler Treasurer.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., March 19.—At the charter election held here to-day the following village officers were elected; President—Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck; Trustees—Sylvester L. Storms and James Gillespie; Collector—Frank L. Lynt.

CARSON MINT $80,000 SHORT

A Government Inspector at Work Trying to Trace the Disappearance of Bullion—No Charges Yet Made.

CARSON, Nev., March 19.—Andrew Mason, Government Mint Inspector and Superintendent of the New-York Assay Department, has been in Carson for the last week inspecting the United States Mint in this city. It has been learned from Hirsch Harris, the melter and refiner, that a shortage was discovered about a month ago. Over $80,000 has mysteriously disappeared, and five "clean-ups" have failed to reveal the cause of the shortage.

Inspector Mason expects to be able to clear the mystery in a day or two. Mr. Harris says that great secrecy was observed because publicity might prevent the discovery of the thief and the recovery of the bullion.

No direct charges have been made as yet. The presence here of Gen. Keating, to whom several Mint employes, including Superintendent J. W. Adams, owe their positions, is regarded as significant.

Garfield's Old House to Go.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The old red brick house at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and I Streets Northwest, built and occupied by James A. Garfield before his election to the Presidency, is to be torn down and a modern apartment house erected in its place. Mr. Garfield purchased the site and built the house in 1868, and subsequently enlarged it as his library grew. He used to speak of it as the only piece of property he owned. After President Garfield's death his family went to Ohio and never again lived in the mansion. The house for several years past has been used as a boarding house. About a month ago it passed out of the hands of the family.

To Call Pages by Electricity.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—There will be one noticeable change when the next Congress meets. Ever since Congress has been in existence the members have called the pages by lightly clapping their hands together. Electricity is now to be invoked in the accomplishment of this object. When the Fifty-fourth Congress meets, every member will find a button on his desk, which will require only a slight pressure to insure the coming of a page. An electric wire will be connected with a call board similar to those used in hotels.

No Signs of a Break Visible.

DOVER, Del., March 19.—The Senatorial dead-lock enters upon its tenth week to-day, and no signs of a break are visible, despite the many rumors to the contrary. The Legislature met in joint session at noon and took another ballot, which resulted, for the eightieth time, in no choice. The vote stood:: Higgins, (Rep.,) 7; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Bayard, (Dem.,) 8; absent, 4.

GREAT WEST SIDE WINS

To be No Rapid Transit Viaduct Below Manhattan Valley.

THE BOULEVARD NOT TO BE RUINED

Commissioners May Decide Upon a Strictly Underground System Below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"No viaduct on the west side rapid-transit system below Manhattan Valley," was the decision yesterday of the Rapid-Transit Railroad Commission.

This is a victory for the great west side and for the Boulevard property owners who exerted themselves to keep the nuisance and detriment of an elevated structure away from this residential neighborhood, the "beauty spot of New-York."

Perhaps greater good from the agitation fomented by Francis M. Jencks and others may come, as last evening the Commissioners were almost decided to oppose any but a strictly underground system below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Rapid-Transit Railroad Commission met in executive session before the time appointed for the public hearing on the obnoxious viaduct scheme. As President Alexander E. Orr was temporarily absent, John H. Starin took the chair and presided at both the private and public meetings, although Mr. Orr attended the public meeting, and remained until a second executive session ended. Also present were Seth Low, John Claflin, William Steinway, and Controller Fitch, Secretary Lewis L. Delafield, Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, and Edward M. Shepard, of counsel.

In the anteroom gathered fifty property owners having interests in the neighborhood through which it was proposed to run a viaduct, and whose holdings are worth not less than $15,000,000. Among them were R. Suydam Grant, L. J. Callanan of the Committee of Seventy, Francis M. Jencks, Charles T. Barney, Stephen B. French, Cyrus Clark, Moses Ottinger of Ottinger Brothers, Frederick Swarts, E. V. Lowe, M. Bergman, James Foster, representing the Courtlandt Palmer estate; C. H. Ludington, George L. Slawson of Slawson & Hobbs, M. Aronstein, G. K. Sheridan, John Brower, Mr. Walter, and George Austen Morrison.

Richard V. Harnett represented the Rapid-Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange. Lawson N. Fuller was present in the interest of Washington Heights property owners, as was also J. H. Caryl, C. A. Briggs, E. P. Griffen, G. D. Lennon, H. Batterman, J. C. Angel, and G. P. H. McVay, who on Friday night at a meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Building on Washington Heights were appointed a committee by Gen. E. L. Viele to protest against an underground road and to favor an extension of the Manhattan elevated system or the building of a new elevated road. David McClure appeared to protest against a viaduct to pass Manhattan College.

Objections from Manhattan College.

Mr. McClure was first heard at the open meeting. He said that the college is interested in rapid transit plans in that it occupied land from One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, by which it was proposed to run a viaduct. Such a structure, Mr. McClure contended, would ruin the college, which has been established many years, has very valuable property, and accommodates 400 students.

A viaduct would, in the opinion of the speaker's clients, practically destroy the property which is conducted by the Christian Brothers and supported by the students. It did not appear wise, he said, to destroy property in the interest of rapid transit. The Christian Brothers were not opposed to a tunnel system, but objected to any plan which would benefit people at one end of the city, and ruin property below.

"Are you," asked Mr. Starin, "opposed to an open cut?"

"I have no instructions to acquiesce in that. I came to protest against a viaduct," said Mr. McClure.

In a discussion which followed, Mr. Low said that there were points on the Boulevard where the Commissioners had the option of an open cut or a viaduct. Mr. Steinway said that at Manhattan College there would be only two tracks, and the viaduct awas planned to be fifty feet away from buildings.

Mr. McClure was of the opinion that any viaduct would ruin the property. No matter what its height, there would be the passage of trains and shadows thrown on the buildings. The conversation led to the depth of tunnels, and Mr. McClure said that operations at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street would not be half as difficult as at Canal Street, or in lower Broadway.

Controller Fitch asked if, in Mr. McClure's opinion, the $5,000,000 asked for to cover damage claims would be sufficient. Mr. McClure replied that he did not think the sum would be enough to meet such claims. He thought that great dangers and difficulties would be encountered, and he cited the route in its passage by Trinity Church and the Astor House.

"Answering the Controller again," continued Mr. McClure, "I do not think that $5,000,000 will be enough."

Mr. McClure left his protest as one against a viaduct. He will confer with his clients to discover their wishes in regard to an open cut.

Views of the Chamber of Commerce.

George Austin Morrison said he had preferred a brief as a protest, but he felt that as a citizen he should raise his voice against a ditch or viaduct on the Boulevard from Sixty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets.

"I fear," he said, "that our great Boulevard is going to be destroyed."

Mr. Morrison added that when he voted for the rapid-transit plan of the Chamber of Commerce and Mayor Hewitt he voted for an underground system. He would have voted against the scheme had he known that it comprehended either a viaduct or a ditch. The latter would be a nuisance, as it would be a receptacle for and a source of dust in the Summer and a damp, snow-filled gully in the Winter.

"I have laid awake nights, gentlemen," he continued, "thinking over taxes and assessments on my little property and as to my right to protest. I consider that I own to the middle of the Boulevard.

"The basis of rapid transit is under ground. There would otherwise be no reason for having learned men consider the question, as, if an elevated railroad system was resorted to, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Directors would be only too glad to construct it. It would be an outrage to

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GALLANTLY RESCUED AT SEA

Crew of the Schooner B. H. Jones Saved by the Gypsum Prince After a Fierce Battle with the Waves.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 19.—The British schooner Gypsum Prince has arrived here with the crew of the schooner B. H. Jones of Thomaston, Me., from New-York for Portland, Capt. L. S. Whittemore.

The Gypsum Prince reports that she passed Pollock Rip Lighthouse Sunday night about 9 o'clock, and at midnight was off Cape Cod, banging away in the teenth of the norther, trying to work by the Cape. Early next morning those on board discovered a dismasted wreck tossing around at the mercy of the fearful seas with her rigging and spars thrashing alongside. It was the B. H. Jones.

The first officer of the Prince, Mr. Bezauon, called for volunteers to man the lifeboat and go to the rescue. The seas were fearful to look at, and the only way the crew could get the boat into the water was to poise her on the rail with the men in place at the oars. When the vessel settled in the trough of the sea, bringing her rail level with the water, the lifeboat was given a shove clear of the vessel, and fell fully eight or nine feet before striking the water.

For two hours the sailors fought the waves, and at last they won. A favorable lull gave them the chance they wanted, and a line thrown from the wreck was caught and fastened. Then, during another lull between two seas, the boat was hauled up; the crew on the wreck jumped and safely landed in the boat.

In the meantime the Gypsum Prince had drifted some three miles astern. The line was let go, and, stern first, went the lifeboat toward her.

The return on board the Prince was as hazardous, in the mountainous seas running, as the departure, but the man at the stern was equal to it. Watching his chance, when his boat was on the top of a rushing comber, he sped toward the big four-master, and landed almost on her deck, near enough at least for all to jump and reach the deck in safety.

The boat was quickly hoisted in, and the schooner bore away for Boston. She was, however, obliged to put in here for harbor.

Capt. Whittemore of the Jones says: "The fight of the boat's crew with the sea was a gallant one, and I say all honor to the pluck of the British tars. We saved only what we stood in. I lost quite a sum of money and all the ship's papers. The vessel was tight when we left her, and drifting off to the leeward."

The crew was brought ashore from the Gypsum Prince by the tug Peter B. Bradley, which will go out in search of the derelict when the gale moderates.

PLACED IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS

The Walter A. Wood Harvester Company of St. Paul Is Temporarily Embarrassed by the Lack of Ready Money.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—The Walter A. Wood Harvester Company went into the hands of receivers to-day on application of the Ewarts Manufacturing Company of Illinois. The receivers are Frank Seymour, A. H. Lindeke, and Peter S. MacGowan, general manager of the company. The claim was for $8,750. In the petition the Ewarts Company says the Harvester Company is indebted to various creditors in the sum of more than $900,000, and that a large part of this amount it is not able to pay. Judge Egan says that all property, wherever situated, is to be assigned and transferred to the receivers without preferences. Within five days the receivers, each of them, are to file bonds in the sum of $250,000.

P. S. MacGowan, general manager of the company, said of the assignment: "Among the banks the company had borrowed from was the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago. This bank had a note for $25,000, which would fall due March 27, 1895, secured by certain collateral. The cashier of that bank was in the city about a week ago, and in conversation with the officers of the company agreed to either extend the note when it became due or take no steps in relation to the same until after a meeting of the Directors, which was to take place in the East, where negotiations were in progress for raising money to complete the manufacturing of the product on hand, as well as to take up certain notes which some of the banks were unwilling to extend, among them the note of the National Bank of the Republic.

"Disregarding this understanding and before the note was due, the National Bank of the Republic caused judgment to be entered upon the note in Chicago without any notice to the company. The company, in order to protect itself and its creditors and to preserve its property, is obliged to put itself in the hands of a receiver.

"The company owes about $900,000 and has assets in the form of notes, machines, and material of the value of about $2,000,000 over and above its plant. The plant and real estate of the company in this State are easily worth another million, so that the company has assets sufficient to meet all its liabilities and $2,000,000 besides. As soon as the receiver is able to pay up the claims against the company the remaining assets will be restored to it and things will proceed in their natural course again. The company is not insolvent in fact. It is simply embarrassed by the need of immediate ready cash. Every creditor will be paid dollar for dollar, and there will be sufficient left for the company to again resume its business in the ordinary way."

A New Theatre for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—A site has been selected in the central portion of Philadelphia, the exact location having not yet been announced, for a new theatre. The enterprise is backed by New-York capitalists, and work upon the structure, which will be one of the finest amusement edifices in the country, will soon be started. The manager will be Frank Howe, Jr., who, for a number of years, has jointly managed the Walnut Street Theatre and the Park Theatre, in this city. He will relinquish control of the Park Theatre June 1. The new theatre will probably be completed in January.

A Joke on Dr. Depew.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., March 19.—Seventy-five college boys went to the train to-day to meet a professor who was returning. When he stepped off the train the boys gave the old "rebel yell." Chauncey M. Depew, who was on the train, thought the boys were cheering him. He stepped out on the platform and made the boys a political speech. The train moved off and Dr. Depew never saw the joke.

Killed Father to Save His Mother.

READING, Penn., March 19.—John Oswald, a farmer of Oley Line, this county, came home intoxicated last night and quarreled with his wife. His sixteen-year-old son interfered, and in the struggle that followed the boy killed his father with a club.

WHISTLING FOR COURAGE

Mr. Platt's Followers Discuss Plans for Raiding the Plum Tree.

A TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT SCHEME

The Mayor to be Asked to Honor All "Regular" Applicants—A System for Freezing Out Brookfield Men.

The followers of Thomas C. Platt in the Republican County Organization are whistling to keep their courage up under the somewhat adverse circumstances in which they find themselves.

Some of the Assembly districts are full of Republicans clamoring for offices, and there are no offices to give them. That is to say, there are none for Mr. Platt to give them.

In view of the meeting of the County Organization which is to be held to-morrow night there was a gathering of many of the Platt district leaders yesterday afternoon to ascertain as nearly as possible how the forces would line up if an issue were raised. The meeting was held at John Reisenweber's, in Fifty-ninth Street. After it was over some who were there said that no inroads had been made in their ranks.

There was no plan outlined for securing patronage as an organization.

The faithful of the Twenty-third Assembly District, however, decided last night to make a raid after some official plums, and an elaborate scheme for doing so was adopted at a meeting at 371 Amsterdam Avenue, which is the headquarters of the Quigg Club. This meeting was a conference of the election district officers of the Assembly district. About 100 were there.

The Twenty-third District has been disturbed ever since the trouble broke out over the election of a County Chairman. It is Abraham Gruber's district. Frank H. Platt, a son of the ex-Senator, is a member of the county organization from this district, which has in all eight delegates. Three of them are Brookfield men.

There was a beginning last week of organized effort to secure jobs under this administration. At a meeting of the election district officers a committee, consisting of Samuel H. Randall, C. A. Pepoon, Frank I. Turner, Oiner Gompert, and D. L. Lynch, was appointed "to confer with the members of the County Committee of the Twenty-third District as to the best methods of making applications for positions under the City Government." This committee invited the members of the County Committee to confer. The five Platt members, to-wit, Abraham Gruber, Frank H. Platt, William McAdee, M. N. Eckstein, and George R. Bidwell, responded and conferred. The three anti-Platt men, namely, Frank Brainerd, C. N. Bovee, and F. C. Langley, sent regrets. They did not confer.

As a result of the advice of these five Platt men, the committee last night reported a scheme for breaking through any non-partisan wall which Mayor Strong may attempt to set up around the official plum tree. These propositions were:

First—That all Chairmen of election district organizations inquire as to fitness of candidates and indorse them.

Second—That all applicants for places under the civil service rules place their names on the eligible list by passing necessary examinations.

Third—That all applicants secure the indorsement of the Chairman of their respective election district organizations.

Fourth—That the appointing powers be notified and requested to honor all such applicants as "regular."

This last somewhat unique proposition closed the scheme as the Committee of Five had outlined it. But last night the Platt men, being out in the greatest numbers and willing, evidently, to make it as uncomfortable as possible for the Brookfield minority in the delegation to the county organization, added another proposition, as follows:

That the full delegation of members of the County Committee meet twice a month to receive and consider applications for positions.

This proposition would add to the inharmonious condition of things beautifully. Twice each month, when the applications were to be considered, the anti-Platt men would find themselves in a minority. Just as often the Platt men would find themselves in a majority, and it was said by experts on Twenty-third District politics last night that at periods recurring once in two weeks it might be the case that there would be a batch of applicants from the minority faction ingloriously "turned down."

Of course, if Mayor Strong saw fit to accept the service of such notice as these hungry ones served on "the appointing powers," and distributed his patronage to the "regulars," it would be possible to freeze out the Brookfield men.

This would cause Abraham Gruber to smile more joyously than he does in his present adversity.

ASHORE NEAR ORIENT POINT

It Was Impossible to Reach the Mary A. Hall Yesterday.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 19.—The three-masted schooner Mary A. Hall went ashore on the rocks near Orient Point, east of this place, last night. Ernest Beebe, a boy living on the point, saw her this morning lying on the rocks. He hurried down to the water's edge. The men on the craft motioned to him to wait. They threw a plank overboard. Wind and waves landed it. Beebe found on it a message requesting that word be sent to Capt. Scott, a wrecker at New-London, Conn., to send a tug to the schooner's assistance. A telegram was forwarded and the tug arrived this afternoon, and at nightfall was lying near the schooner.

The Mary A. Hall is commanded by Capt. M. N. Veazie. It has been impossible to put off to the schooner, and no attempt was made by the crew to come ashore. Several times during the day they were observed working at the pumps. The schooner is loaded with lumber.

For a Lost Telegram, $450.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—A Supreme Court jury this afternoon awarded to W. C. Will of the firm of Will & Jones, commisson dealers, a verdict of $450 against the Postal Telegraph Company, for failure of the company to deliver a telegram, which contained an order to buy 3,000 boxes of oranges. The messenger boy lost the telegram and the oranges advanced in price.

A Temporary Receiver Appointed.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—John N. Booth was appointed temporary receiver of the Athens Oil and Fertilizer Company today. The assets are $56,000 and the liabilities $40,000. There is no charge of insolvency, and the petition simply asks for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the company's affairs.

STILL ANOTHER FAIR WILL FOUND

It Is Reported to be in the Keeping of a Woman—Charles Fair Says He and His Father Became Reconciled.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The report was current to-day that a third Fair will had been discovered. It is alleged to be dated ten days before Senator Fair's death and to have been placed in the keeping of Mrs. Bessie Paxton. Mrs. Paxton has left the city, presumably for Los Angeles. She is said to be a legatee under the provisions of the third will. The attorneys for the children deny any knowledge of the alleged third will.

The attorneys are now preparing for a big contest over the two wills, but before the main contest there will be a fight over the management of the estate. The executors named in the stolen will are at present in charge of the estate, having been appointed special administrators at the time of the filing of the document, but the children petitioned yesterday for letters of administration, and there is now some talk of a contest for special letters of administration. It was reported to-day that owing to the conflict between the two wills and the executors named in each a public administrator might intervene and be given charge.

"I think I ought to know my father's handwriting," said Charles Fair when the charge that the new will was not genuine was alluded to.

"It is not unreasonable, but right, that the last will should make the bequest in my favor. My father and I were always good friends until we had a little quarrel, and I went off to Europe. When I returned, it was Dr. Livingstone who saw him, and then saw me, and brought us together."

The second will, which has been filed by the children of the late Senator, was left in charge of Mrs. Nettie L. Cravens, a public school principal in this city, and an intimate friend of Senator Fair. The will was written in the house of Mrs. Haskins, where Mrs. Cravens was living, and in the presence of both witnesses. The reason given for keeping the existence of the second and later will a secret is that the custodian did not look at the date when the Senator died, and thought the first will was of later date when it was first made public. It was Mrs. Cravens who suggested to the Senator that he make a provision in the second will for the support of school teachers who had been teaching twenty-five years.

MAY CRIPPLE THE STATE SCHOOLS

Gov. Allin of North Dakota, It Is Said, Will Cut the Appropriation—Some Schools Will Have to Close.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 19.—There was much excitement here this afternoon when it was announced that Gov. Allin would so cut the appropriations that it would be necessary to close half the schools of the State and cripple all the rest.

A great mass meeting of students of the University of North Dakota was held to-night, at which addresses were made by prominent citizens.

The Governor has until Saturday to sign, scale, or veto the Omnibus Appropriation bill. It is said this evening that he will grant the State University $30,000, but those connected with the university say that with such an appropriation the institution must close before the end of this year.

The Governor's plan, except as outlined, is to give the agricultural college just enough to secure the Government appropriation, give the Devil's Lake Deaf-Mute School a little, and close the Normal Schools at Mayville and Valley City.

SHORT LOBSTERS DUMPED IN A RIVER

A Boston Agent Rendered Liable to a Fifteen-Thousand-Dollar Fine.

BOSTON, March 19.—Three thousand short lobsters were dumped into the Charles River, near the mouth, this morning. They had been shipped from Canada, and were consigned to a local fish commission dealer, although their ultimate destination was New-York. The seizure was made at the Park Square Station, whence they were to have been shipped to New-York City.

The law under which the seizure was made says that whoever sells or offers for sale, or has in his possession, lobsters under the statutory length, shall forfeit a fine of $5 for each lobster offered for sale or found in his possession. In the present instance this would make the Boston agent liable to a fine of $15,000.

Ammen Ram Going to Bath, Me.

BOSTON, March 19.—The Ammen ram will go to Bata, Me., to-morrow morning. The distance is 150 miles, and the ram is expected to cover the course in twelve hours.

It was at first planned to enter Boothbay Harbor, where several private trial trips were to be held for the purpose of giving the owners of the ram an opportunity of learning just what speed the ram can make. The trial trips, however, will be held during the last part of the week.

First Catholic Chaplain in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President to-day approved the records of the examinations passed by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, a Roman Catholic priest attached to St. Stephen's Rectory, New-York City, and the Rev. John B. Frazier of Knoxville, Tenn., recently nominated and confirmed for the post of Chaplains in the navy. They will be commissioned immediately. The denomination to which Mr. Frazier belongs is not on record in the Navy Department.

Probable Murder of a Stranger.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 19.—While passing through the woods at Allenwood, Prudence Newman this morning found the body of a German farm hand, about thirty years old. One side of the man's face was terribly battered. The German had been at Allenwood about five months, and no one, as far as can be learned, knew his name. It is believed that he was murdered.

William L. Wilson in Town.

Ex-Congressman William L. Wilson, who is to succeed Postmaster General Bissell, arrived in this city from Washington yesterday afternoon. He called on Postmaster Dayton and made an examination of the general working of the New-York Post Office Department.

Horses for Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 19.—Fourteen horses arrived to-day for Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. This is looked upon as indicating that Mrs. Vanderbilt will occupy Marble House immediately upon her return from Europe.

Lincoln's Birthday in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 19.—The House today passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Hannibal Hamlin making Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.

ELEVEN ARE INDICTED

McLaughlin and Four Captains to be Tried.

THREE EX-CAPTAINS, TOO

A Patrolman and Two ex-Ward Men Also Among the Accused.

TO-MORROW THEY MUST PLEAD

Five Indictments Against the Inspector, Whose Bail Is $20,000.

THREE CHARGES AGAINST SHILL

Ex-Ward Man Burns Missing—The Accused Policemen Have Been Suspended.

Twenty indictments against eleven members and ex-members of the Police Department were found by the Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer as told in The New-York Times of yesterday.

The names of the men indicted were made public yesterday, when all but two of them appeared before Justice Ingraham and furnished bail for their appearance Thursday morning to plead to the indictments.

The accused men who are now in the department are:

McLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM W., Inspector.
DONOHUE, JOHN J., Captain.
MURPHY, MICHAEL J., Captain.
PRICE, JAMES K., Captain.
SIEBERT JACOB, Captain.
SHILL, HENRY W., patrolman.

The ex-members of the department against whom indictments were found are:

BURNS, JAMES, ward man, dismissed.
CARPENTER, EDWARD, Captain, retired.
DEVERY, WILLIAM S., Captain, dismissed.
GLENNON, EDWARD G., ward man, dismissed.
STEPHENSON, JOHN T., Captain, dismissed.

Those who did not appear yesterday were ex-Captain Stephenson, who is out of town and was not notified that his presence was needed, and ex-Ward Man Burns, who is a fugitive from justice, having been previously indicted, and having failed to appear when called. The last time he was heard from he was following the races in the South.

Ex-Capt. Stephenson, it is expected, will be in court to-day. He is already under $20,000 bail pending an appeal to the General Term from his conviction on charges of bribery and corruption.

From the records of the Grand Jury it was learned yesterday that it had found forty-nine indictments. As but twenty have been handed up, there are still twenty-five, which for some reason have been held back.

There have been no indictments filed against Capts. Eakins, Schultz, and Strauss, nor against ex-Capt. Doherty, as it was believed Monday there had been.

WHAT THE INDICTMENTS CHARGE

Five of Them Against McLaughlin and Three Against Policeman Shill.

The twenty indictments handed to Judge Ingraham by the Extraordinary Grand Jury are accounted for as follows:

WILLIAM W. McLAUGHLIN, Inspector.—There were five indictments found against him, each chargeing him with a separate offense, all alleged to have been committed while he was Captain of the First Precinct. The indictments are for bribery and extortion. The first indictment charges Inspector McLaughlin with having extorted $250 from Walter H. Harrison Aug. 11, 1891, while Harrison, who is a dealer in second-hand building materials, was engaged in demolishing a building in the First Precinct. The second charges him with having taken $75 from Thomas E. Tripler, also a dealer in second-hand building material, May 3, 1891. The third charges him with having taken $50 from Frederick M. Hausling June 24, 1891. The fourth is for receiving $50 under similar circumstances from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., Nov. 21, 1891. The fifth indictment concerns another alleged transaction with Charles H. Southard May 4, 1891. Each indictment contains five counts, four for bribery and one for extortion. The first four counts in each indictment allege that the sums mentioned therein were paid to McLaughlin and received by him as a bribe upon the understanding that he was to protect the giver from police interference. The counts vary only in phraseology, the substance of each being practically the same. The count for extortion in each case charges that Inspector McLaughlin obtained the money by threatening to interfere with, harass, and annoy the business of the persons who paid him, unless they bought his favor. Messrs. Seagrist, Tripler, Southard, and Hausling are dealers in second-hand building material and were employed in tearing down and removing buildings in the First Precinct, and Harrison was erecting a building at the time specified in the indictments. The witnesses whose names are indorsed on the indictments in addition to Messrs. Seagrist, Tripler, Southard, Hausling, and Harrison, are John Connolly, who was a corporation ordnance officer in the First Precinct while McLaughlin was in command, and Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, now of the Thirty-third Precinct, who was a Sergeant in the First Precinct at that time.

JOHN J. DONOHUE, Captain of the West Twentieth Street Station.—There is one indictment against Capt. Donohue, for attempted extortion, in which he is charged with having threatened to accuse Jared Flagg, Jr., of 225 West Eighteenth Street, with renting flats for immoral purposes. He demanded $100 on May 1, 1894. It is alleged. The witnesses are Jared Flagg, Jr., James Churchill, Bernard McConville, Frank H. Rohrig, and Owen J. Rafferty.

MICHAEL J. MURPHY, Captain of the West One Hundredth Street Station.—There is one indictment against Capt. Murphy. He is charged with having, April 1, 1890, accepted $50 from Robert Payne, who at that time kept a concert hall at 200 Eighth Avenue. This sum was paid, it is alleged, to procure for Payne police protection for one month. Capt. Murphy was then in command of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. The witnesses named in the indictment are Herman Wagner, who was Murphy's ward man, and Robert Payne.

JAMES K. PRICE, Captain of the Macdougal Street Station.—Capt. Price is jointly indicted with Patrolman Henry W. Shill, and accused with having attempted to extort money from Jared Flagg, Jr., by threatening to accuse him of renting flats

for immoral purposes, June 1, 1894. The flats for which Mr. Flagg is the agent are 255, 257, and 259 and 263 West Thirty-ninth Street. The witnesses are Mr. Flagg, Dean J. Osgood, and Charles A. Moffatt.

JACOB SIEBERT, Captain of the Union Market Station.—There is one indictment against Capt. Siebert for bribery, in which he is accused of having accepted, July 16, 1890, $25 from Augustus W. Barney, proprietor of the Magnolia Hotel, on West Street, for police protection for six months. The witnesses are Patrolman Augustus J. Thorne, who was ward man in the Fifth Precinct when Capt. Siebert was in command, and Augustus W. Barney, the man who, it is alleged, paid the money.

HENRY W. SHILL, Patrolman, of the Leonard Street Station.—There are three indictments against Shill, who was formerly a special duty man for Capt. Price in the Twentieth Precinct. The first indictment is for bribery in accepting from Albert Schick, keeper of a saloon and hotel at 316 Seventh Avenue, which was kept as a house of assignation, $15, to insure Schick police protection. The second is for perjury in falsely swearing before the Grand Jury early in its session that he did not know Frank Webb and Virginia Jansen, and had no knowledge of a transaction between them and Anna J. Ripley relative to the sale of a disorderly house kept by the Ripley woman at 202 West Fortieth Street, when, as a matter of fact, Shill, it is alleged, was a party to the transaction and helped carry it through for Mrs. Ripley, promising Webb and Jansen police protection as an inducement to the purchase. The third indictment is for attempting to extort money from Jared Flagg, Jr., by threatening him with arrest for renting his flats for immoral purposes unless he received a bribe. Shill is jointly indicted with Captain Price on this charge.

EDWARD CARPENTER, ex-Captain—There is one indictment for bribery against this defendant in which he is charged with having received $1,000 from William Harms, President of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, March 1, 1891, while he was in command of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. This money is alleged to have been paid for police protection for the members of the association for one month. The witnesses whose names appear on the indictment are Capt. Max F. Schmittberger, now in command of the Tremont police, who succeeded Carpenter in command of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and William Harms.

WILLIAM S. DEVERY, ex-Captain—Indicted for bribery and extortion. He is charged with having taken from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., May 30, 1894, when in command of the First Precinct, $100, for which sum Devery, it is charged, promised to protect Seagrist from police interference, and also threatened to harass and annoy him while he was at work tearing down a building unless he paid. The witnesses are Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, who was then a Sergeant in the First Precinct, and John Connolly, who was the corporation ordinance officer there. The indictment contains five counts, but there is only one charge.

JOHN J. STEPHENSON—Indicted for bribery in accepting $100, Feb. 1, 1892, while Captain of the Fifth Precinct, from William F. J. Prelle, President of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the Fifth Ward, to insure police protection for members of the association doing business in the precinct. The witnesses are W. F. J. Prelle and Patrolman Augustus J. Thorne, who was the "ward man" at the time.

EDWARD G. GLENNON, Ex-Ward Man—He was Capt. Devery's ward man in the First Precinct. There is but one indictment against Glennon, which charges him with having accepted a bribe of $100 May 30, 1894, from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr. The indictment charged in one set of counts that he took the bribe for himself; in another that he took it for Capt. Devery. There is also a count in the indictment charging him with threatening to annoy Seagrist unless he paid the money. The witnesses are Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., and John Connolly.

The four indictments against ex-Ward Man James Burns were not made public because he has not yet been arrested. He was McLaughlin's ward man in the Old Slip Station, and was dismissed from the department Aug. 21. He is under indictment for extorting money from a builder named Kilpatrick, and was released under $5,000 bail, which was furnished by Michael F. Lyons, the keeper of a restaurant in the Bowery. When the case was called for trial Burns did not appear, and he has since been a fugitive from justice.

INDICTED MEN IN COURT.

All but Stephenson and Burns Were Present—Trials to be Speedy.

None of the indicted men was arrested Monday night, although bench warrants were placed in the hands of Superintendent Byrnes early Monday afternoon. Arrangements were made for those indicted to report at Police Headquarters at 9:30 yesterday morning, so that they might appear in court at 11 o'clock, to which hour the Court of Oyer and Terminer had adjourned Monday.

The crowd began to gather in the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building long before the hour for opening the court, waiting for the arrival of the indicted officers. The interest appeared to centre about the District Attorney's office, where it was expected that the indicted persons would appear for the purpose of giving bail. In the crowd which circulated excitedly about the building were many officers from the Central Office.

The first police official to appear was Inspector Williams, who, it had been supposed would be one of the first to have been indicted by the Grand Jury. He brought with him Capts. Price and Siebert and ex-Capt. Devery. Inspector McAvoy followed with Capts. Murphy and Donohue. The other men indicted straggled into the building accompanied by Central Office detectives. All the men were accompanied by their bondsmen.

When the courtroom was opened, there was a football rush for good places to hear and see everything that transpired, and in a few minutes the room was filled in every part. Judge Ingraham took his seat on the bench at 11:10 A. M., and District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay were in the space set apart for the prosecuting counsel.

Chief Clerk Carroll produced his gripsack, in which the indictments had been carried into court, as soon as Crier Ricketts had made the formal announcement that the court was open for business.

District Attorney Fellows called the names of those indicted, and they answered to their names in the order in which they were called, except ex-Capts. Carpenter and Stephenson and ex-Ward Man Burns. Carpenter appeared later, and Stephenson will appear and give bail either to-day or to-morrow. Burns, however, is out of the jurisdiction of the court, and is said to be in South America, whence he cannot be readily extradited.

The defendants lined up in front of the clerk's desk, and the District Attorney asked that bail be fixed by the court in each case.

Inspector McLaughlin was called first. There were five indictments against him, and he was required to furnish $10,000 bail on the first indictment and $2,500 on each of the four others, making a total of $20,000.

Capt. Murphy was the next one called, and his bail was fixed at $10,000. He was followed by ex-Capt. Doherty, whose counsel, E. M. Friend, appeared in his behalf. The lawyer said that, as his client was already under $10,000 bail on another indictment, he thought $5,000 additional bail would be sufficient. Justice Ingraham placed the bail at $10,000.

Capt. Siebert's bail was fixed at $10,000, Capt. Donohue's at $2,500, Capt. Price's at $2,500, Ward Man Glennon's at $5,000, and Patrolman Schill's at $11,000 on three indictments.

While these formalities were being observed, the defendants all waited in court, as District Attorney Fellows said he had an announcement to make which would be of interest to them. The announcement was that he intended moving the trials at the opening of the regular term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the first Monday in April, at which Justice Barrett would preside. He asked Justice Ingraham to fix an early day for the defendants to appear and plead to the indictments.

The Justice named to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Friend pleaded for more time for his client, ex-Capt. Devery, but the Justice said he could not see any reason for delay.

"The nature of these cases is well known, and they must be disposed of before the Summer vacation," said Justice Ingraham. "I cannot grant any more time. You must be prepared to plead to these indictments Thursday morning."

All the defendants, with their bondsmen, then trooped up stairs to the District Attorney's office, and the bond clerks were kept busy for several hours taking the bail bonds.

Ex-Capt. Edward Carpenter came into the court some time after the others had left. He lives at Grand View, near Nyack, N. Y., and came to the city in response to a telegram sent to him from Police Headquarters. He reported to Inspector McAvoy, and was brought to the Criminal Courts Building by Sergt. Mangin of Inspector McAvoy's staff. He was taken before Justice Ingraham, who fixed his bail at $10,000. Then the court was adjourned until this morning.

In regard to ex-Capt. Stephenson, District Attorney Fellows said that the reason he was not notified with the rest of the indicted men was that he was already under a twenty-thousand-dollar bond, and that was considered sufficient to insure his attendance when he was wanted. Justice Ingraham, however, thought Stephenson should be required to appear and give bail on the new indictment. Inspector Williams assured the District Attorney that Stephenson would appear either to-day or to-morrow, and his bail was fixed at $10,000.

Spring Begins Today

At 3.41 p. m.

And Spring is the season when, more emphatically than at any other, we should build for the future. The reason why people need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring is based on scientific principles. The blood has become charged with impurities and has lost the richness and vitality which in a healthy condition it possesses. Therefore when the warmer weather comes there is a sensation best described as "That Tired Feeling." If nothing is done to remove the cause of this feeling, the consequences may be serious. The blood must be purified and enriched and then strength and elasticity will return. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring medicine because it is the best blood purifier. It removes the impurities, accelerates the circulation, and by putting the blood in a healthy condition, it creates an appetite and gives nerve, mental and bodily strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. This is the secret of its wonderful success. It cures where all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

MEN WHO ARE HELD FOR $81,000.

That Is the Aggregate of Bail Furnished by the Accused.

The $20,000 bond which secured freedom for Inspector McLaughlin was furnished by Leo Schlessinger, a manufacturer at 128 and 130 Crosby Street. Mr. Schlessinger gave as surety his factory in Crosby Street, valued at $200,000 and mortgaged for $95,000, and his house, 13 West Seventy-third Street, valued at $60,000 and mortgaged for $25,000.

Shill's bail was placed at $11,000, and was furnished by Louis Bruner, a liquor dealer of 580 Ninth Avenue, who gave as security the house 580 Ninth Avenue, valued at $50,000, and mortgaged for $11,000.

Thomas J. Carleton, a real estate agent of 1,694 Lexington Avenue is Capt. Siebert's bondsman for $10,000. He gave as security the flat house 273 Stanton Street, valued at $20,000; 222 Stanton Street, valued at $20,000, and mortgaged for $10,000, and also 1,694 Lexington Avenue, valued at $11,000.

Capt. Murphy's bail was $10,000 and was furnished by Daniel Buckley, a retired business man of 950 Lexington Avenue, who gave as security a flat house at 820 Columbus Avenue, valued at $55,000, on which there is a mortgage of $25,000.

Ex-Capt. Devery's bail was fixed at $10,000, and was given by Patrick Barker, who is a pilot. He lives at 355 West Twenty-second Street, and gave for security that building, which is a flat house. It is valued at $25,000, and there is a mortgage on it for $7,000.

The bail of ex-Capt. Carpenter was fixed at $10,000, and was furnished by Isaac I. Stillings, a harnessmaker of 546 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, who gave as security three lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 150 feet east of the Boulevard, and three lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, vauled at $45,000, on which there is a mortgage of $16,000.

Ex-Ward Man Glennon's bail is $5,000. It was given by William Nelson, a liquor dealer of 140 West Twenty-second Street, which house is his security. It is valued at $17,000, and is mortgaged for $2,000.

Capt. Price's bondsman was Robert J. Greacen, who qualified far in excess of the required $2,500 bond. He gave as security a house 443 West Forty-first Street, valued at $30,000 and mortgaged for $15,000, and a house 307 West Thirty-third Street, valued at $25,000 and mortgaged for $14,000.

James Lawlor of 352 West Twentieth Street gave bail for Donohue for $2,500. Mr. Lawlor is a painter, and gave as security the house 360 West Twenty-third Street, valued at $30,000 and mortgaged for $13,000, and 322 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, valued at $15,000 and mortgaged for $9,000.

DOES WILLIAMS ESCAPE AGAIN?

His Friends Think So, Rejoice, and Recall His Former Dangers.

It is believed by a great many persons that Inspector Alexander S. Williams has not been indicted, and his numerous friends flocked around him in the corridor of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday and spoke jubilantly of the unscathed manner in which he seems to have wriggled out of danger and of his rare good luck in escaping the fate of his fellow-officers, against whom testimony was taken at the Lexow investigation.

It was not the first time, they said, that Williams had come through the fire without a burn, and the talk of his friends yesterday was of the trial in July, 1887, when the Inspector, then Captain of the Nineteenth Precinct, successfully withstood the accusations of Jules Chatelan, who preferred against him charges of inefficiency and conduct unbecoming an officer.

They told of the trial before the Police Commissioners, and added, smilingly:

"They promoted him just after the trial, so he's all right. Of course, he wouldn't be indicted. Who thought so?"

The members of the Extraordinary Grand Jury that indicted the police officials and ex-members of the department were as dumb as the proverbial oyster in regard to the future action of that body.

Chairman Leggett, when asked how it happened that Inspector Williams had escaped after the disclosures made at the Lexow committee, answered:

"I am under oath, and, even if discharged, I would not be allowed to reveal anything about the doings of the jury. The question, I think, is fully answered in the presentment of the jury, which was prepared carefully and with especial attention to such questions. Furthermore, the Grand Jury will indict upon sufficient evidence.

"If you or any one else has any evidence upon which it is possible to base an indictment, bring it before the Grand Jury and we will act upon it.

"The jury has not been discharged yet, and may have plenty of work, but it does not want to return indictments which a trial jury will throw out."

INDICTED MEN SUSPENDED.

The Police Board also Offers Its Aid to the Grand Jury.

Superintendent Byrnes officially notified the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon of the indictment of Inspector McLaughlin, Capt. Siebert, Capt. Donohue, Capt. Price, Capt. Murphy, and Patrolman Shill.

The Commissioners received this report in secret session, and at once, on motion of Commissioner Andrews, suspended the indicted officials.

The Superintendent was directed to assign other men to fill the vacancies.

He decided that he, assisted by Sergt. Frank Mangin, Jr., will look after the Detective Bureau for the present. The others who will fill vacancies are:

Sergt. John M. O'Keefe, Macdougal Street Station, in place of Capt. James K. Price; Sergt. Patrick Kelly, Union Market Station, in place of Capt. Jacob Siebert; Sergt. William T. Coffer, West Twentieth Street Station, in place of Capt. J. J. Donohue; Sergt. John Cooney, West One Hundredth Street Station, in place of Capt. Michael J. Murphy.

Commissioner Andrews, before the secret session, asked whether there was a record of any action by the board since Jan. 1 looking to co-operation with the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

"There never was any request made," said President Martin.

"In any manner, shape, or form," cried Commissioner Murray, hastily.

"It seems entirely proper," said Mr. Andrews, "that the board should not have waited to be asked. It ought to have proceeded with the Grand Jury in its efforts to secure better government."

"Mr. Carruthers told me yesterday," said President Martin, "that a great deal of testimony used in making up the indictments was furnished by Mr. Wellman, the counsel of the board in the police trials. I understood from the newspapers that Superintendent Byrnes was acting with the Grand Jury and giving all needed information. We were not asked for any. We certainly stood ready to give it."

Mr. Andrews then introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The Extraordinary Grand Jury which has been in session in this city since Jan. 7, 1895, investigating the affairs of the Police Department, has stated in its presentment, dated March 18, 1895, that the co-operation and assistance of the officers of this department with the Grand Jury has been invited and required, and that such co-operation and assistance has been refused; and,

Whereas, It is imperative for the best interests of this department that all guilty officers should be speedily apprehended and punished, and that all others should be as speedily freed from suspicion of wrongdoing; it is

Resolved, First—That the Board of Police Commissioners hereby extend to the Extraordinary Grand Jury its hearty co-operation and offer of assistance; that the services of all the officers and employes of this department, as well as of all its books and records, be placed at the disposal of the Extraordinary Grand Jury at such time or times as the jury may determine of may desire.

Second—That the officers and employes of this department, in their capacities both as public officers and as private citizens, are hereby urged and directed to co-operate with and to assist the Extraordinary Grand Jury by every means in their power. Ample facilities, aid, and encouragement will be given to all members of this department who can further the work of the Grand Jury in its efforts to secure a better administration of this department.

Third—The Extraordinary Grand Jury is requested to inform the Board of Police Commissioners in what further manner, or by what other means this department can assist the jury in its investigation.

Fourth—This resolution shall be immediately published to all officers and employes of this department, and a copy transmitted immediately to the Grand Jury for its information.

"I understand," said Commissioner Martin, "that the Assistant District Attorney has made several requests from the chief clerks for certain records, and these were promptly furnished." Major Kipp said that such was the case.

Commissioner Andrews said the board certainly should take steps to assist the Grand Jury and by adopting his resolutions it would place itself on proper record. Gen. Kerwin thought the Grand Jury should be asked to state what requests it had made for assistance, and to whom the requests were made.

Commissioner Andrews replied: "I don't think they will tell you, General. They are a pretty close-mouthed body. Foreman Leggett informed me, however, that not a single official connected with this department had offered the slightest assistance to the Grand Jury."

Mr. Andrews's resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ACCUSED OFFICIALS SAY LITTLE.

McLaughlin and Devery Silent, Price Laughs, Carpenter and Murphy Deny.

The indicted police officials would not talk about their cases.

Inspector McLaughlin was very brusque to the reporters who tried to get a statement from him. He refused absolutely to talk about his case. Capt. Price laughed and said he had been in trouble all his life, in fact since he was born, but he hoped to get out of this trouble as well as he had out of previous troubles. In relation to the charge against him, he refused to make any statement, and said that by advice of his cousel, Louis J. Grant, he would remain silent.

Ex-Capt. Devery refused to talk about the charge against him, and ex-Capt. Carpenter, when told of the charge against him and that Capt. Schmittberger was one of the witnesses against him, said he was entirely innocent and knew nothing whatever about the accusation. Capt. Murphy said there was absolutely nothing in the charge made against him, and Capt. Siebert pleaded ignorance of the accusation contained in the indictment which had been filed against him.

CARPENTER'S HOME IN NYACK.

The ex-Captain Has One of the Finest Places on the Lower Hudson.

NYACK, N. Y., March 19.—Ex-Captain of Police Edward Carpenter, who was indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury in New-York yesterday, lives about two miles south of Nyack in one of the finest residences along the Lower Hudson. He came here a few months ago and bought a large tract of land almost on the mountain top, upon which he had his house erected.

When he moved into it last Fall he had a house-warming, to which he invited several of Nyack's prominent citizens and a few friends from the city. He has made many great improvements, and has induced other persons to build near his property.

Capt. Carpenter was one of the guests at the banquet recently given to Senator Lexow in this place.

MAYOR STRONG IS WAITING.

Will Not Talk Yet of Indictments or Their Effect on Reorganization.

Mayor Strong was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times for his views on the

SPAIN MUST KNUCKLE

TO UNCLE SAM, just the same as that COUGH or COLD of yours MUST KNUCKLE to

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

or that "MEAN FEELING"—so common at this time of year—must give in to

RIKER'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE SORT THAT HASN'T GOT A BIT OF MERCURY OR POTASH IN IT.

By the way, don't forget about saving 40 cts. of every dollar by getting all your DOCTOR'S TRUCK, RUBBER GOODS, CHEST PROTECTORS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, TRUSSES, CRUTCHES, SURGICAL APPLIANCES, TOILET REQUISITES, WINES, and LIQUORS for the sick room, and so on, all of the VERY BEST QUALITY, at

RIKER'S

6th Av., cor. 22d St.

indictment of the Police Captains and other public officials, ex-officials, and the possible effect on the Police Board's composition.

"I do not care to talk about the matter now," he said. "I may have something to say later, and undoubtedly will."

He would not be interviewed on the possible effect of the indictments or the continuance in office of Police Commissioners Kerwin, Murray, and Martin.

"I hope to secure good results in the Police Board finally," he said.

WHAT COMMISSIONERS SAY.

Praise from Mr. Andrews—Gen. Kerwin Nourishes a Grievance.

Commissioners Andrews and Kerwin were asked yesterday afternoon their opinions as to the indictments. Commissioner Andrews said:

"It is a good result of the Grand Jury's work. I hope the work will be pushed along. The time and labor put in by the members of the Grand Jury entitle their findings to the greatest possible credence. The Grand Jurors are entitled and ought to have great credit. It is for the essential good of the department that all the guilty officers should be got rid of, and those under suspicion cleared. The matter has been delayed too long, however. The work of reorganizing the force should be half through by this time.

"The Grand Jury, I understand, was extremely cautious in considering evidence, and only found indictments where there was strong and sufficient grounds. Regarding the men against whom charges were considered, but who have not been indicted, they must be reached some other way. There are many officers in the department unfit for the responsible positions they hold, against whom no indictments could be had. These must be weeded out by the Reorganization Commission, or by the Commissioners, if they are delegated to reform the department.

"Regarding any prominent officials whom the presentment is aimed at, I cannot say anything at this time, as I may be called upon in the near future to take part in reorganizing the force, and I do not wish to be prejudiced."

Gen. Kerwin stated that he believed it was the proper course to suspend the accused officials. "An indictment by any Extraordinary Grand Jury should disqualify any public official from holding office," he said.

Commissioner Kerwin was indignant over the Grand Jury's declaration that assistance had been requested and had been refused by the Police Department.

"It is unfair," he said. "A general charge is made that the Grand Jury's investigations were obstructed by this department. I would like to know who the obstructionists are. The Grand Jury should specify to whom it applied for information, and who it was that refused to give that honorable body all the information it desired. No request ever came to me or to the board for any assistance. The Grand Jury certainly would have had any request it could make promptly complied with."

MARTIN MAKES A STATEMENT.

He Thinks Superintendent Byrnes Is Responsible for Some Appointments.

President James J. Martin of the Police Board yesterday afternoon made a statement concerning the remarks of Superintendent Byrnes, who, in commenting Monday on the Grand Jury's presentments, said that if he were the head of the department he would have appointed men of character whom he could promote. Mr. Martin said:

"In regard to the statement made by Superintendent Byrnes that if he were the head of the department better men would have been appointed and promoted, the Superintendent forgets that for many years as Inspector he represented the Police Department in the Board of Civil service Examiners. He examined and rated the papers of applicants for appointments and promotions, and it was substantially on his recommendations that appointments and promotions were made.

"Since his appointment as Superintendent he war succeeded in the Board of Civil Service Examiners by Inspector McLaughlin, who also recommended all applicants for appointment and promotion since that time."

A GREAT HELP TOWARD REFORM

Charles Stewart Smith Praises the Work of the Grand Jury.

Several men who were active in their efforts to secure the police investigation last year, and who have followed the course of events since, expressed gratification over the work of the Grand Jury.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, said he considered the presentment one of the best contributions yet made to the cause of municipal reform.

"It comes," said Mr. Smith, "from a body of well-known citizens, and is their deliberate judgment, arrived at after careful sifting of testimony prepared and presented to them by three of the most careful and competent lawyers in this city, skilled in criminal law.

"It cannot fail to have an important effect upon the Executive and the Legislature of the State. It confirms the conclusions of the Lexow committee.

"I am amazed at the statement that the higher officials of the Police Department failed to co-operate with the Grand Jury. Their failure to do so not only shows a lack of willingness on their part to reform the department, but is an accusation against their common sense and cleverness.

"I do not believe that the Lexow bills although they may have a bare majority in the Senate, can pass the Assembly and run the gantlet can pass the Assembly and run the ordeal of a fifteen days' hearing before the Mayor.

"I have been told on what I regard as the very best authority that Gov. Morton will certainly veto any bill which takes away from the Mayor the power of appointment of Police Commissioners or any other officials.

"I have been told that the provision of the bill, that two of the Commissioners be elected and two appointed, is unconstitutional.

"I heard to-day that Senator Lexow had been advised of this, and that the bills are to be changed."

Gustav H. Schwab said: "The presentment is just what was needed. It is a good presentation of the case."

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DEMAND BY CROSS AND SMITH.

When the Supreme Court Order Is Served They Ask for Back Pay.

The order of the General Term of the Supreme Court for the reinstatement of Adam A. Cross as Captain and George Smith as patrolman, they having been dismissed Aug. 31, 1894, was served on the Police Board yesterday.

Lawyers Hess, Townsend, and McClelland also filed demands for the immediate payment of the salaries due their clients, from the day of their dismissal, with costs and disbursements. The amount in Cross's case is $2,070 and in Smith's $2,056.

The demands for back salary and costs were referred to the Corporation Counsel, and on the motion of Commissioner Murray the order of reinstatement was laid over until the next meeting.

Commissioner Andrews said that the only point to be considered was whether the board should appeal from the Supreme Court's decision.

Mr. Murray stated that the Commissioners had had no opportunity to examine the decision or consult with Lawyer Wellman, who was the prosecutor at the trials of Cross and Smith. He thought it would be proper before any conclusion was arrived at that Mr. Wellman should be consulted as to the advisability of taking an appeal. This course was adopted.

Cross and Smith were waiting at Headquarters to learn the decision of the board. When informed that the order of reinstatement had been laid over, the Captain said he could afford to wait a few days longer and was ready to go on duty at any time.

ITS BUSINESS WAS NOT PROFITABLE

The United States Transfer and Exchange Association to Dissolve.

Application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday by Walter P. Bolles and other Directors of the United States Transfer and Exchange Association of 2 Nassau Street for a dissolution of the corporation, and Lewis L. Delafield was appointed referee in the matter

It is stated that the business has not been profitable during the last few years; that the company has transacted no business for a year or two, and that the stockholders resolved to wind up its affairs. The company was incorporated in 1884, with a capital stock of $200,000, and the Directors included well-known bankers of this city, Boston, and Philadelphia. It was formed to receive deposits of money, stocks, bonds, and securities, and to interchange them between dealers.

The statement shows liabilities of $129,066, of which $104,012 is due to the Manhattan Trust Company, secured by collaterals, and $30,513 to the Chase National Bank, secured by collaterals. The nominal assets are $573,812, the actual value probably being $317,000. Among the assets are $50,000 New-York City stock, deposited with the State Banking Department; $94,000 East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Cincinnati Extension bonds, $140,000 in National Rice Milling Company stock, $50,000 in Sioux City and Northern Railroad bonds, and $24,100 United States Cordage Company stock.

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS MEET

The Result Will Be an Advance in the Price of Their Product.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 19.—The largest meeting ever held by the window glass manufacturers convened in Pittsburg today. There is scarcely a factory in the whole country not represented. A. L. Conger of Akron acted as Chairman. The utmost harmony prevailed, and after some preliminary work the manufacturers formed an association to be known as the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, with these officers: F. L. Bodine, Philadelphia, President; A. L. Conger, Akron, Ohio, Vice President; T. H. Johnson, Dunkirk, Ind., Secretary; William Loeffler, Pittsburg, Treasurer.

The effect of this organization will be far-reaching, as all sectional differences are forgotten and the personal difficulties of the past are lost sight of in the effort to place the industry on a paying basis.

The settlement of wages will in the future be governed by the National Association exclusively. The next meeting of the manufacturers will be held in Pittsburg in April.

Gov. O'Ferrall Did Not Insult Teamoh.

BOSTON, March 19.—A Richmond (Va.) dispatch, asserting that Robert Teamoh, the colored member of the House of Representatives who accompanied the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs on its recent trip to the South, had been snubbed by Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia and others on account of his color, and the committee had been thereby insulted, has caused a great deal of comment here. F. W. Darling, Senate Chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, said of the dispatch:

"There is hardly a word of truth in it from the first line to the last. In the first place, it says that had the Governor known there was a negro in the party he would not have extended the invitation to the committee. Gov. O'Ferrall knew Mr. Teamoh was in the party, because he told me so. The dispatch also says that Mrs. O'Ferrall immediately withdrew from the parlor on seeing Mr. Teamoh. The fact is, she remained in the parlor quite a long time, conversing with the committee.

"This dispatch is unusually inappropriate as referring to Gov. O'Ferrall, because he treated the colored man with the utmost consideration, both at the Legislative Mansion and afterward, when as a party we visited the State Penitentiary."

AT THE HOTELS.

—John K. Cowen of Baltimore is at the Hoffman.

—Joseph R. Drexel of Philadelphia is at the Waldorf.

—General José Manuel Hernandez of Venezuela is at the Windsor.

—President Julius D. Dreher of Roanoke College is at the Park Avenue.

—George K. Thompson and family of New-Rochelle are at the Sherman Square.

—Gen. Manuel Barrios of Nicaragua, and Herman Stump, Superintendent of Immigration, are at the Victoria.

—Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica and Poindexter Dunn of Washington, D. C., are at the Marlborough.

—Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, Gen. A. B. Nettleton of Minnesota, and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

Industrial Exhibition at Kyoto.

The fourth industrial exhibition of Japan will be held this year at Kyoto, opening on April 1, and continuing until July 31. This is the Japanese national exhibition, also being held in commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of Kyoto as the old capital of Japan. Kyoto is now known as the western capital, though, in reality, no longer a seat of Government, and is the most fascinating city of the empire. Temples abound in and about Kyoto, and it is the home of the finest products of Japanese looms.

JUMPED FROM THE ROOF

Henry S. Taylor, of Street Organ Fame, Kills Himself.

KNOWN BY VETERANS AND ITALIANS

Nearly Every Bone in His Body Broken—Supposed to Have Become Suddenly Insane as a Result of Grip Two Years Ago.

Henry S. Taylor, who, for forty-five years, has manufactured and repaired barrel organs and piano organs in this city, jumped from the roof of the building at the junction of New Bowery and Park Row, and killed himself yesterday.

He has occupied the building for thirty years, and until about three years ago dwelt there with his family.

Mr. Taylor was born in England about sixty years ago. He came to this country when a lad, and engaged in the organ business. His long residence in this city made him well known to most persons in the neighborhood of his factory and place of residence during his earlier years. Of late the changes about the location of his factory have been many, and at the time of his death but few were acquainted with him.

When he was a young man he became a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and continued in it until it gave place to the present paid Fire Department.

He was married three times, and has children by all of his wives living. He was married last about three years ago. He then forsook his home in the top of his factory building and moved to 264 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

He probably had at one time or another nine-tenths of all the "hand" organs that have been played about this country. If he did not build them or repair them they were sent to him to introduce new barrels with the latest tunes, as their owners felt the need of a change.

The most extensive business that he ever did was shortly after the war. At that time thousands of invalid and wounded veterans purchased organs, and in their worn and faded regimentals scoured the country in search of sympathy and pennies.

After the old soldier organists went out of existence their places were taken by Italians, and to-day the business of grinding "hand" organs in the streets and highways of the country is almost monopolized by them. They all knew him and his partner, C. Merello, an Italian, and for years patronized the firm.

Mr. Taylor, after he went to South Brooklyn to live, complained of malaria and took much medicine to counteract its effects, but whether that had any effect upon his mind or not is not known.

He came to New-York yesterday morning and went to his office apparently in a jovial humor. He ate lunch at 1 o'clock as usual, and, after laughing and chatting with some of his neighbors, ascended to his rooms again.

He was seen to jump a little after 2 o'clock. His death was instantaneous. His partner was absent, and Mr. Taylor walked up the steps to the roof, and pushed open the scuttle. He went to the New Bowery side.

Some one saw him as he was about to jump, and cried out: "What are you doing up there?"

The cry attracted the attention of Policeman John McNealis, and as he looked up Taylor leaped off the southeast corner of the roof, and struck upon the sidewalk with such force that the flagstone upon which he fell was shattered. McNealis found that about every bone in his body was broken. His body was taken to the Oak Street Police Station.

His keys and a badge of the Volunteer Firemen's Association were all that was found in his pockets. Mr. Merello, his partner, took charge of the body, and later went to Brooklyn to carry the sad intelligence of his death to his family.

Mr. Merello was unable to account for Mr. Taylor's act, and said that of late he had been in an unusually good humor, and that he had no known business troubles.

"Mr. Taylor had grip two years ago," said Mrs. Taylor last evening to a reporter for The New-York Times, and his mind seemed to have been affected since. He suffered recently from malaria. He often told me that he feared his brain was weakening. He left home at 7 o'clock this morning in the best of spirits, but I suppose he suddenly became insane. His business has been poor for two years, but of late it was picking up, and he said orders were coming in faster than he could fill them."

Mr. Taylor enlisted during the war, and then re-engaged in the organ business. He was a member of St. Michael's Church, at Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, Brooklyn.

THE CHURCH AND THE PYTHIANS

Mgr. Satolli Called on to Decide a Very Important Question.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The delegation of Fall River and Providence gentlemen which visited Washington for the purpose of invoking the good offices of Mgr. Satolli in behalf of Catholic Pythians in those cities has slightly misconceived the Monsignor's intentions, according to the interpretation placed thereon at the legation this morning. Father Rooker, private secretary to the Monsignor, said:

"These gentlemen presented two cases which were conceived to possess peculiar features, entitling them to especial consideration, and the matter was referred to Bishop Harkins of Providence for action. The two lodges, as stated, are composed entirely of Catholics, and it was suggested to Bishop Harkins that if there were no reasons to the contrary that had not been presented at the legation, he might permit the members to perform their required church duties at Easter. Two members of the lodges are said to be dying, and they were desirous of retaining their membership in order to save the insurance attaching thereto to their families. This, Mgr. Satolli thought, might be permitted, and so advised Bishop Harkins.

"The whole matter, however, is one of local discipline, and rests with the Bishop for final determination. There will be no suspension of the edict against membership in the order, and no decree will be issued. Everything that has been received from Rome since the edict was published looks to a more rigorous enforcement, rather than to any relaxation."

Incidentally, Father Rooker stated that, so far as the legation was concerned, there was no information that Bishop Spalding of Peoria was to be made coadjutor Bishop of Boston, with the right of succession to Bishop Williams.

An Educational Test for Voters.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19.—The House to-day passed the bill which requires that every elector must be able to read a clause of the Constitution printed in the English language.

The Senate to-day elected the following Judges: Arthur Perkins, Associate Judge of Hartford Police Court; Roger S. Newell, Judge, and Burdette A. Peck, Deputy Judge of the new Town Court of Bristol, each for two years from the first Monday of April, 1895.

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NEGROES LEAVE FOR LIBERIA

Two Hundred Colonists Sail from Savannah to Make Their Homes in Monrovia—Thousands at the Pier.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—The steamship Horsa, with 200 Liberia emigrants, sailed from Savannah this afternoon. Five thousand negroes gathered on the wharf and cheered as the vessel passed down the river.

An effort by the Rev. C. S. Smith, Secretary of the Sunday School Union of the African Methodist Church, to prevent the clearance of the vessel on the ground that she was not properly equipped, failed.

The gates to the wharf where the emigrants were waiting were opened soon after noon, and the negroes went aboard. It was a curious procession, ranging in age from babies in arms to decrepit old men. A count showed 202 in the party, of which 38 were children and 7 infants. The clearance papers put the number at 197.

Over 400 trunks and boxes were taken as baggage. In the boxes are agricultural implements, firearms, ammunition, household utensils, and supplies, clothing, &c.

The party is probably the best-equipped that has ever left America for the Dark Continent. Since its arrival in Savannah, those belonging to it have spent $1,500 to $2,000 for stores. The majority of the negroes still appear to be well supplied with money.

When the vessel's lines were cast off there was a cheer from the crowd on the wharves and the emigrants sang, "I'm Going Home to Africa's Shores." The refrain was taken up by those on shore, and the singing kept up until the vessel passed the city, the crowds following along the whar

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LAFCADIO HEARN IN JAPAN AGAIN

"OUT OF THE EAST." Reveries and Studies in New Japan. By Lafcadio Hearn. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Hearn says that five years of intimate association with the Japanese have given him the power to see them unmagnified by the poetic glamour which an almost boundless admiration for the land and the people raised before his eyes during the first half of his life in the Orient. That may be so, but he has certainly lost none of the power evidenced in his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" to make his readers see through that same early glamour the scenes he describes and the men whose very souls he apparently makes manifest. "Out of the East" is a work of less magnificent proportions than its predecessor, but in it are numberless passages of a beauty quite as great as that which characterized the most notable parts of that remarkable book, while deeper appreciation and keener insight, as regards the great problems Japan is now forcing upon the West for solution, reveal the effect on the writer of added opportunities for observation and study. None of his enthusiasm or of his ability to inspire enthusiasm has departed, but now he shows the meaning of things as well as their picturesque beauty, and corrects not only many of the mistaken judgments that have been formed by others, but a few of his own.

With all his added seriousness of view, however, and notwithstanding the distinctly greater practical value his work now has, it is still upon the marvelous simplicity of his style, at once vigorous and delicate, that most emphasis must be laid. He can clothe an old legend in new words as well as any man living. The phrases he uses have the beauty he finds in tales told at twilight by people who make no distinction between myth and history, for whom ghosts and the gods are as real as the Emperor or his Admirals. With equal perfection, and not less beautifully, does Mr. Hearn describe the happenings of life in the houses and streets around him, the doings of priests and soldiers, the games of children, and the suicide of lovers, the habits of men who dig in the rice fields, and those of the little white fish that live in wells.

And, really, it is because Mr. Hearn can do so near to infinitely well these things so infinitely difficult, and not because he can explain why Japan will conquer China, that he is a great man and a genius. To show that for twenty-five years the Japanese have been wrestling with the world without letting the world know it, and for all that while have been, not imitative children, grotesquely aping their betters, but men deeply learned in the mysteries of "jiujutsu"—this was in the power of any intelligent man whom change had favored with an opportunity to find out the rules and objects of that singular mode of using an adversary's strength to accomplish that adversary's undoing. What any intelligent man could not do was to write about a certain bronze mirror in which a girl saw her dead mother's face, a story intensely and truly pathetic.

The chapter about "jiujutsu" is certainly one of the most interesting in the book, but it is not that whose omission Mr. Hearn's readers would have regretted most. His opinions about what he sees are always worth consideration, and often they are singularly acute, but the arguments by which he supports them do not invariably convince. For instance, not even Mr. Hearn's authority will go far toward persuading the majority of his readers that Buddhism can be of any further use to the world, or that in elevation of thought or consistency with natural phenomena it ranks above any of the many variants of Christianity with which rival missionaries are striving to supplant it. Quite different is it, however, when the poet, instead of the investigator, begins to speak. Then must instant and eager acquiescence be given to all he says. In appreciation of the beautiful, whether its manifestations are wooded mountains and sunlit sea, or the lives of men and women, Mr. Hearn is never mistaken, nor does he ever fail to make plain the reasons for his enthusiasm or their adequacy.

The description of scenery, therefore, and the narration of simple stories about the Japanese who lived of old or who live today are by far the most precious parts of his books. This "Out of the East" is rich with such treasures. In its first chapter is an ancient and curious tale about a sort of Oriental Rip Van Winkle, and, strangely in contrast with it, as regards everything except sadness, are stories of suicide prompted by hatred, by love, and by loyalty. Suicide is ever the ultimate argument in Japan, and conclusively settles difficulties of the most diverse kinds. These people are patient only to a certain point; that reached, an implacable energy replaces submission, and tragedies which any other race would regard with shuddering horror are acted to grim conclusion by peasants to whom smiles had seemed as natural as their color, and by Princes to whose gentle courtesy there had seemed to be no limit.

Mr. Hearn gives half a dozen illustrations of this national peculiarity. He views them quite as calmly as do the Japanese themselves, and finds no difficulty in crediting the men and women who take part in these bloody scenes with the loftiest of sentiments, the purest of motives. He reserves his condemnation, in most cases, for men of his own race who have gone to Japan for the purpose of overturning its ancient faiths and institutions—which, he says, they will never succeed in doing—and who see, in a low obiesance before the Emperor's photograph, an act of worship performed in honor of an "idol."

This volume was not finished until the present war with China was well under way. Kumamoto, the town where Mr. Hearn lived and taught in a Government school, was full of young soldiers making ready for embarkation. He describes them as filled with the very ecstasy of patriotic fervor. To fight for Japan and to die for it in case of slightest need were consuming ambitions in every mind. No thought of personal glory mingled with this devotion to the fatherland and the Emperor. Men grew desperate and killed themselves if enrollment in the army was refused, while rich and poor alike offered all they had in the world to supply the army's needs. Scenes like these were repeated all over the kingdom. That such soldiers would be victorious or would be exterminated in Corea and China was inevitable.

So far they have been victorious. Mr. Hearn hopes and believes that China will soon be in their power, but he has studied the people of that older realm, and recognizes in them immeasurable potentialities. To tell the end is impossible, and the end will not be reached when Japan and China are again at peace. This attentive observer foresees a coming struggle to which this one is only a skirmish. Hitherto the West has done as it would with the East; the Occidental has "overlived" the Oriental. The latter, however, is beginning to "underlive" the former, and Mr. Hearn suggests that possibly the superior races are not of necessity the fittest for survival. The question of cost comes in, and Nature is economical. Twenty Japanese or Chinese can live on what it takes to support a single European, and if once they meet him on equal terms—a condition that has never yet existed—might avenge the wrongs of centuries in a single decade.

Such reflections, somewhat differently expressed, have forced themselves upon more than a few Western statesmen and soldiers during the last few years. "If China wakens!" has been whispered in both England and France. China still sleeps, but Dai Nippon is thoroughly aroused. She shows no inclination, and little need, for further tutelage; foreigners no longer command her ships, run her railways, or manipulate her telegraphic instruments. Neither foreign capital nor foreign men are invited to her cities or fields, and, having chosen what arms she needed from foreign arsenals, and learned to use them, Japan claims equality with all the world. The new English treaty recognizes the justice of this claim, and—English traders are preparing to leave Yokohama. No longer allowed to overlive the natives, they find themselves underlived by them, and their position untenable.

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THE ARMENIAN ATROCITY OF LAST YEAR

THE ARMENIAN CRISIS IN TURKEY. The Massacre of 1894, Its Antecedents and Significance. With a Consideration of Some of the Factors Which Enter into the Solution of This Phase of the Eastern Question. By Frederick Davis Greene, for several years a resident of Armenia. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, $1.

There is no reasonable doubt that early in the month of September, 1894, a massacre, the horrors of which are indescribable, took place in the Sassoun and neighboring regions of Armenia. How many were killed nobody ever will know—the average of the estimates makes the number of the victims about 10,000, but nearly double that number may have been butchered. Those who perished were Christians, and they perished because they were Christians. One other point is established beyond reasonable doubt. It is that the massacre was the result of an order given by the Sultan of Turkey, and that this order was part and parcel of his policy as the Calif of the Mohammedan religious world of making relentless and cruel war against those who are not of his faith.

This book is an appeal to the civilized world in behalf of the Armenian race and of all the races of Turkey to put an end to this terrible policy and to establish in Turkey the right of all men to religious liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The appeal is strong and convincing. It will arouse in those who read it the wish that Abd-ul-Hamid Khan and his Mohammedan horde might be marched off into some remote part of the world—the centre of Africa, for example—and compelled to stay there, fenced in so that they never might interfere with any other people, so that they never might draw their swords against others than their own kind.

It is not a question of religion that is discussed in these pages, but a question of humanity and civilization. The time has come, it is urged, when the great powers of the earth should compel the Sultan of Turkey to adopt a humane policy and cease to be a wild beast. The author's own words are:

I preach no crusade; none is needed. But it is high time for the conscience of Europe and America to assert itself—not simply the "Nonconformist conscience," but the Established, the Orthodox, the Catholic, the Agnostic, and the Infidel conscience; in fact, the human conscience—against this crime upon humanity. If this conscience is once aroused, I care not what parties are in power, or how the game stands on the political chessboard, the Eastern question will be settled, instead of forever threatening the peace of Europe, and one more blot will be wiped from the annals of the world.

The point on which the author lays the greatest stres: is that the Armenian massacre is only an incident in a horrible policy, and that if the civilized world shall not interfere there will be other incidents of similar sort, just as there have been such incidents in the past. These frequent massacres in Turkey are, he says, the exact fulfillment of the official prayer of Islam, which runs like this:

I seek refuge with Allah from Satan the accursed. In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all creatures! O Allah! Destroy the infidels and the polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion. O Allah! Make their children orphans and defile their abodes! Cause their feet to slip; give them and their families, their households and their women, their children and their relatives by marriage, their brothers and their friends, their possessions and their race, their wealth and their lands, as booty to the Moslems, O Lord of all creatures!

All who do not accept Mohammed are included among the "infidels" referred to in the prayer of this human tiger.

Naturally Mr. Greene's first effort is to demonstrate that there has been a massacre in Armenia. His demonstration consists in the presentation of sixteen letters written by men and women living in Turkey, based largely on the testimony of refugees from the region of the massacre, and on the testimony of soldiers who participated in the butchery. None of the letters is from an eye witness, for at the time of the massacre the Armenian villages were surrounded by a cordon of soldiery, and nobody was permitted to pass through it. The same guard also was kept up for months after the massacre, while the work of destroying the evidence of what had taken place was going on. The strong point in the evidence which is presented in these letters is that they were written, each independently of the others, and from seven different cities wide apart, five of the cities forming a circle around the scene of the destruction. The names of the writers of the letters are withheld, because, if they should be published, the writers would be in great danger, inasmuch as they still are living in Turkey.

The author vouches for the letter writers, and as he himself has been until lately a missionary in Armenia, there is every reason to accept his guarantee as sufficient. It may be said, however, that a number of persons, including Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Livermore, Alpheus H. Hardy, Edward Everett Hale, and ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, have examined the letters, and join in an address which appears in the book, in which they express "the utmost confidence" in the statements contained in Mr. Greene's letters, and say that they are "worthy the belief of all men."

As the author remarks, no one of the letters would tell the story of the massacre; but taken together, they furnish a more complete account of what took place within that cordon of soldiery than has been published before, in this country at least. This "Chapter of Horrors," as it is called, is followed by some chapters in which a great deal of information is presented, the possession of which is essential to an understanding of the Turkish question. The author gives us a discription of Armenia, drawn largely from the knowledge he gained of the country and its people while he lived there.

Then comes the general discussion of the Eastern question, in which a good deal that is severe is said about England. The Turk has not kept his promises, and England has evinced no determination that he should keep them. Being quite content with the profits of her partnership with the Sultan, she has let him do as he pleased as to his promises. Turkey would be better off to-day, Mr. Greene thinks, if there had been no treaty of Berlin.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Frank Vincent's forthcoming book of travel, "Actual Africa; or, the Coming Continent," gives a comprehensive survey of the entire country. In addition to his inland travels, Mr. Vincent has circumnavigated the continent. In the Congo country he entered new ground. The publishers, the Messrs. Appleton, have profusely illustrated the book and provided it with a large map, corrected to date.

—An article by Appleton Morgan in The Popular Science Monthly for April treats of the trolley road as "The Successor of the Railway." By its speed and economy the trolley, he thinks, is becoming a serious competitor of the steam road over rapidly-increasing distances.

—Frederic Chapman, the London publisher whose death occurred about a fortnight ago, was a lineal descendant of the poet George Chapman. Some of the authors for whom in Mr. Chapman's time his firm acted as publishers were Carlyle, Dickens, Thackeray, Browning, Mrs. Gaskell, Trollope, and George Meredith.

—Two new volumes by William Winter are in the press of Macmillan & Co. One is called "Brown Heather and Bluebells." The other is a third series of his "Shadows of the Stage."

—Prof. McMaster, whose new volume in his "History of the United States" is nearly ready from the Appletons, has written for the April number of The Forum a paper entitled "Is Sound Finance Possible Under Popular Government?" in which he quotes precedents to show that in the long run the people may always be trusted.

—Macmillan & Co. announce three volumes of verse. One is by H. C. Beeching, who compiled the anthology called "The Paradise of Poetry," another by Arthur C. Benson, a brother of the author of "Dodo," and the third a second series by Lord De Tabley.

—A new volume of poems by Eric Mackay, the author of "Love Letters of a Violinist," will be published in London in May.

—John Maxwell, formerly well known in the London book trade, who was the husband of Miss Braddon, the novelist, has just died.

—Damrell & Upham of the Old Corner Bookstore in Boston announce an édition de luxe memorial of Phillips Brooks, entitled "Songs of Easter," which has been edited and illustrated by Rachel A. La Fontaine. The selections are from the writings of Bishops Arthur Cleveland Coxe, William Croswell Doane, the Revs. Dr. Morgan Dix, George H. Houghton, John Wesley Brown, Alexander Mackay-Smith, and others. All the illustrations except one are from original drawings. Only fifty copies will be published.

—A. M. Scott, who acted as "dresser" to Dickens in 1867, has just died in England. In one of his letters to Miss Hogarth Dickens paid him the following tribute: "Scott does very well, indeed. As a dresser he is perfect. In a quarter of an hour after I go into the retiring room, where all my clothes are airing, and everything is set out neatly in its own allotted space, I am ready; and he then goes softly out and sits outside the door. In the morning he is equally punctual, quiet, and quick. He has his needles and his thread, buttons, and so forth, always at hand; and in traveling he is very systematic with the luggage. What with Dolby and what with this skillful valet, everything is made as easy to me as it possibly can be."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES AND SERMONS. By the late Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., LL. D. With a Memoir by the Rev. William H. Jeffers, D. D., LL. D. Edited by the Rev. Maurice E. Wilson, D. D., and the Rev. Calvin Dill Wilson. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE GOVERNMENT CLASS BOOK. A Manual of Instruction in the Principles of Constitutional Government and Law. By Andrew W. Young. Thoroughly revised, 1894, by Salter S. Clark. With Supplement by Myron T. Scudder. 12mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. $1.05.

THE MERMAID. A Love Tale. By L. Dongall. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE STORY OF THE STARS. Simply Told for General Readers. By George F. Chambers. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Passed at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Session of the Legislature. Begun Jan. 3, 1893, and Ended April 20, 1893, in the City of Albany. Vol. I. 8vo. Albany: James B. Lyons.

THE MUMMER, AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry Gaëlyn. 18mo. London: Elliot Stock.

THE FIRST OF THE ENGLISH. A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 12mo. New-York: The Home Publishing Company.

THE FAST AND THANKSGIVING DAYS OF NEW-ENGLAND. By W. De Loss Love, Jr., Ph. D. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

THE BOOK OF DANIEL. By F. W. Farrar, D. D. 8vo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

ESSAYS ON SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

OFF LYNNPORT LIGHT. A Novel. By Augusta Campbell Watrous. 12mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SHORT STUDIES IN PARTY POLITICS. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

PEARLS FROM THE BIBLE. By Moritz Loth. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Monitor Company.

MOLIERE. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Vol. III. Les Femmes Savantes. Le Malade Imaginaire. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

BROWN STUDIES; OR, CAMP FIRES AND MORALS. By George H. Hepworth.

THE SON OF DON JUAN. An Original Drama, in Three Acts. Inspired by the reading of Ibsen's work entitled "Gengangere." By José Echegaray. Translated by James Graham. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE ALHAMBRA. By Washington Irving. The author's revised text. Edited by Arthur Marvin. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE. A Study from Life. By Henry W. Lucy. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

RAYS OF LIGHT FROM ALL LANDS. The Bibles and Beliefs of All Mankind, Scriptures, Faiths, and Systems of Every Age, Race, and Nation. A Complete Story of All Churches and Communions. Editors: the Rev. E. C. Towne, the Rev. A. J. Canfield, D. D., and George J. Hagar. Illustrated. New-York: Gay Brothers & Co.

THE STORY OF VEDIC INDIA. An Embodied Principality in the Rig-Veda. By Zenaide A. Ragozin. 12mo. Story of the Nations Series. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE ARTHURIAN EPIC. A Comparative Study of the Cambrian, Breton, and Anglo-Norman versions of the story. And, Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." By S. Humphreys Gurteen. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1894. Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 2, 1895. 8vo. Albany: James B. Lyon. 2 copies.

MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION. Historical Sketch of the Greater New-York. By Albert E. Hanschel.

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SERVICES IN MEMORY OF MRS. CHARLOTTE E. BROWN.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, and Mrs. Jennie de la Losier Among the Speakers.

ORANGE, N. J., March 19.—About 500 of the most prominent women of the Oranges, besides many from Newark, New-York, and elsewhere, gathered in Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, this afternoon to do honor to the memory of the late Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown of East Orange, who died Feb. 4. Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley of East Orange, President of the New-Jersey Federation of Woman's Clubs, presided, and, after the organ prelude, the offering of the Lord's Prayer in concert, and the singing of the hymn, "Abide With Me," by members of the Woman's Club of Orange and the Carol Club, she spoke with feeling in praise of the life and work of Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Sarah M. Johnson, President of the Woman's Club of Orange, told of the great services Mrs. Brown had rendered for the advancement of women. Mrs. Adelaide Thompson, ex-President of the Woman's Club of Orange, paid a glowing tribute, and spoke especially of Mrs. Brown's high culture and constant devotion to her mother and other members of her family.

Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, Vice President of Sorosis of New-York, in an eloquent speech, said that Mrs. Brown had been possessed of the sesame which would open any feminine heart. She talked all languages and was in touch with all nationalities, and was able to understand all kinds of women in all grades of life. She had been beloved by all for her culture, accomplishments, and personal attractions.

She had studied the poetical as well as the aesthetic sides of life, and applied herself to the study of mathematics and the sciences with the same zeal which she devoted to her art and literature.

Mrs. A. Douglas Brownlie of East Orange sang the aria from Handel, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and then Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of Plainfield, Secretary of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, made an address, in which she alluded to Mrs. Brown's work for women as great and noble. Her whole life, the speaker said, had been given for others. Her home life was beautiful, and her modesty in her high position among women had been noticeable.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly of New-York spoke of her close personal associations with Mrs. Brown, and the Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford of Jersey City dwelt upon Mrs. Brown's fine personal presence. She said that any one would divine from a moment's conversation with Mrs. Brown that she was a cultured Christian woman.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, ex-President of Sorosis of New-York, told of Mrs. Brown's enthusiasm for all that was good, and of the manner in which she gave her heart to the enthronement of her ideal of womanhood.

Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell of New-York said the life of Mrs. Brown had been of inestimable value, not only because of her work for club women, but because of her work for the whole world.

ATTENDED A MASQUERADE BALL IN LENT

Father Walsh Suspends Young Men of the Holy Name Society.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 19.—The chief topic discussed in Roman Catholic circles in Astoria just now is the suspension of a number of young men, members of the Holy Name Society, attached to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

The suspension was due to their going to a masquerade ball, given by the Maennerchor Society, in the old skating rink in Flushing Avenue, on the first Monday in Lent, in defiance of orders of Father Walsh of the Mount Carmel Church.

The rink is in the rear of the church, and adjoins the building used as a convent by the Sisters of St. Joseph. It is the headquarters of the Queens County Athletic Association, and is considered a nuisance by the people in the neighborhood.

"Their suspension will last until they make a public apology to the society for attending a masquerade ball in Lent," said Father Walsh to a reporter for The New-York Times. "It is an outrage on decency, to say the least, to permit men and women to remain at these balls until the wee hours of the morning, when they go into the streets clad in their costumes while other people are going to church. But worse than this is the annoyance which this rink, through masquerade balls and other soirées, causes to the neighbors, and in particular the Sisters of St. Joseph.

"I mean to stop this business as far as the young men of my parish are concerned, and to use all my efforts to stop masquerade balls, at least until Lent is over."

Father Walsh's action is indorsed by his parishioners.

The Doctor Guided His Hand.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 19.—City Clerk John E. Scott rallied somewhat today. Under the bill passed last night he appointed Thomas K. Halsted, his chief clerk, to be deputy clerk. Aided by Dr. Varick, who guided his hand, Mr. Scott signed the commission and Mr. Halstead was sworn in before Mayor Wanser.

Mr. Halsted has been Mr. Scott's assistant for twenty-five years. He is a veteran and was for many years an officer of the Fourth Regiment.

Target Practice to be Resumed.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A general order was isued at the War Department today revoking the order of January last suspending small-arm target practice. This practice was suspended until the new arm could be issued. It is expected that the issue of the new magazine rifle to the infantry will be completed by May 1 next, and the issue of the new magazine carbine to the cavalry by Sept. 1.

Facts About New-England Resorts.

An association of the principal railroads and steamboat lines, together with the hotels in New-England, has opened an office at 3 Park Place, under the name of the New-England Summer Resort Association.

The object of the association is to supply the public with facts regarding excursion trips, resorts, and information in general, free of charge. Photographs, views and plans will be exhibited, and rates and tickets to any point in New-England will be furnished. The Board of Managers comprises several of the General Passenger and Traffic Agents, and a number of the most prominent hotel men in New-England. This scheme is novel, and as it becomes better known it will no doubt be a great benefit to people making their arrangements for their Summer's outing.

GREAT WEST SIDE WINS

Continued from Page 1.

folst an elevated system on this beautiful part of the city, and I am willing to leave the question to my distinguished friend, the President of Columbia College. He understands it as well as any one."

Mr. Morrison then submitted this protest:

Extract from Chamber of Commerce report submitted Feb. 15, 1894: "In view of the present needs and probabilities, not to speak of the possibilities, of the future of this city as the commercial metropolis of the United States, New-York requires and should have the very best system of rapid transit that the legislative and municipal authorities of the State and city can authorize and engineering and mechanical skill and money, within reasonable bounds, can provide. * * *

"The ways and means of communication that have heretofore been provided are now found to be entirely inadequate. It is true that the surface roads were a great improvement on the old style omnibus, and the elevated roads in many ways an improvement on the surface roads, and it is acknowledged that the city has derived very great benefit through their construction and operation, but it is also true, and a truth that must not longer be overlooked, that they cannot in any practical sense be said to be systems of rapid transit or to meet the needs that are daily becoming more and more apparent and which should not longer be ignored. * * *

"Mr. Windmüller, in seconding the adoption of the report, said: 'If we had a desirable system of transit, affording adequate facilities similar to the underground in London or the Verbindungsbahn over viaducts in Berlin, it would benefit the people and assist the further growth of population and values.'"

Signed by Alexander E. Orr, J. Edward Simmons, John A. Stewart, Cornelius N. Bliss, and John Harsen Rhoades.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, March 1, 1894, resolutions prepared and submitted by ex-Mayor Hewitt were considered. He said:

"Conceding that we must have a new system, and that it must be an underground system, the question comes as to how its construction can be secured."

I refer to these extracts in order to show that the Chamber of Commerce and ex-Mayor Hewitt are committed to the underground or tunnel system.

Twenty years from now it will be looked upon as a relic of barbarism and utterly suicidal for a great city to sell, or lease, or give away the franchise of its streets for any purpose except the local requirements of the inhabitants.

Owing to the revolution in the height of buildings, the streets and sidewalks are already in many quarters much too narrow for all requirements, and, not being elastic, can never be made wider, therefore, should not be further congested by open cuts or elevated structures.

No Open Ditch Wanted.

The streets are the arteries, the life, the wealth, the health of a city. The Grand Boulevard from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, if not defaced, will be the Broadway of the west side, running through the centre of the finest residential part of the city, built up with the best class of apartment houses, hotels, churches, theatres, and public buildings. Who, under such conditions, would dream of cutting an open ditch up the centre—a receptacle for dust and filth in Summer, damp and blocked by snow in Winter, with innumerable express trains constantly running through at lightning speed, a nuisance to the inhabitants and a terror to horses? This would be a retrograde movement, indeed!

Why should the owners of Boulevard property from Sixty-first Street to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street be called upon to give up to public uses the best part of the street, viz., sixty feet wide by over three miles long, which has cost the city so much, and for which the owners have been almost overwhelmed with assessments and taxes?

The greatest necessity for the Boulevard at present is a cable or electric surface road to accommodate local traffic, and nothing should be built to prevent or interfere with it. Local trains benefit the property and bring business; express trains carry it past, and should be out of sight.

Where is the economy in the city lending its credit for the promotion of rapid transit if a system is devised that destroys many millions of assessed values in order to save a few thousands in construction? Besides, the city by an open cut or elevated structure will pave the way to numerous suits for damages that could be entirely avoided by an underground system, but may cost incalculable millions and be a stumbling block to any lessee of the property. This certainly would be cent wisdom and dollar foolishness.

It has been suggested that the immediate saving to be made in this treatment of the Boulevard will amount to between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, at a future cost, however, to the city and property owners of ten or twenty times that amount.

The basis of rapid transit was the underground or tunnel system, but if an elevated road would answer the purpose, and be satisfactory to property owners, it was not necessary to create a commission of learned men for the purpose, as the Manhattan Elevated Railway would be glad to build it without any charge or guarantee from the city.

The Chamber of Commerce, which incepted the idea and was the means of having a commission created, certainly committed itself to the underground as the only suitable system of rapid transit through a populous district, and the only solution of the matter is clearly and distinctly a tunnel from the Battery to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, beyond which a handsome and ornamental viaduct could be built and again a tunnel.

The wisdom and economy of this is too apparent to be gainsaid, and therein lies the solution of the whole matter.

It may be that no scheme, however well planned, will ever be carried out, but it is at least the duty of the commission in justice to itself to see that paltry economies do not govern it in recommending the defacement of what in all probability will be the most beautiful avenue in the city, seeing that there is neither reason nor necessity for such parsimony. Any such action would take from them the respect of their fellow-citizens, and create for them a monument of never-ending regrets.

Lawson N. Fuller Silenced.

"I am prepared," said Mr. Inman, "to act understandingly and to vote for an underground system." [Cheers from the property owners.]

"And so," exclaimed Controller Fitch, "am I!" [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Inman looked very good-natured when he made the announcement that his vote would be cast against a viaduct, but a shade passed over his face when Lawson N. Fuller rose and asked recognition as a representative of Washington Heights property owners.

Mr. Inman stopped him, and said that he had insulted the commission by saying that the members were sick men, and that he would like to get them in a room and have a physical contest with them.

"I will not," said the Commissioner, "listen to him, and if he speaks I will leave the room."

At Mr. Starin's suggestion Mr. Fuller kept quiet for a while, and Mr. Jencks presented the following protest, signed by more than 100 property owners who hold property worth $10,000,000:

To the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners:

We, the undersigned, respectfully protest against the erection of an elevated or viaduct railroad on the Boulevard, as proposed, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, believing that such a structure would not only greatly damage the property fronting on the Boulevard between said streets, but that it would seriously injure all property on the Boulevard, and injuriously affect all property west of the Boulevard between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets.

We further believe that any elevated four-track railroad on the Boulevard below One Hundred and Twenty-second Street would, as compared with an underground road, be injurious to the entire residence portion of the west side below said street.

We therefore urgently advocate a return to the plan of an underground railroad for the entire Boulevard below One Hundred and Twelfth Street, as originally proposed by your board.

Mr. Jencks said that the signers did not understand any compromise, such as a depressed road or cut, and were in favor of a strictly underground road. Were it necessary, they would appear at another hearing.

"The mind of the commission," said Mr. Starin, after consulting with the other Commissioners, "is unanimous in regard to the construction of the road on the Boulevard, but we have not decided in favor of an open cut or an underground road. It is exceedingly agreable to me to have you gentlemen speak so freely. I at one time was going to get out a search warrant for any one opposed to an elevated railroad on the Boulevard."

"That," said Mr. Jencks, "was because we never contemplated the possibility of it." [Applause.]

"I am," said Mr. Morrison, "more opposed to a cut than to anything else."

"That will be considered by the Commissioners," said Mr. Starin.

"I believe," said Mr. Steinway, "that the mind of the commission is made up for solely an underground road." [Cheers.]

Mr. Fuller, at this point, asserted himself again with such earnestness that Mr. Inman was uncertain whether to laugh or be very angry. He wanted to explain, but was silenced.

Mr. Barney, in opposing an open cut, said that it would damage property as badly as an elevated system. Evidence of this is found on the railroad on Park Avenue. The difference between property on that avenue where there is an open cut and where there is a terminal is remarkable.

J. Van D. Curd expressed his satisfaction at seeing the commission in line with the views of property owners. M. A. McBride suggested that an open cut or viaduct from One Hundred and Twenty-third Street down would damage property to an extent which would give the holders the right to recover damages, which would extinguish any economy in construction.

Action of the Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Harnett presented the following resolutions, adopted by the Rapid Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange:

Whereas, The subject of rapid transit has been under consideration by special committees of this exchange since the 6th of March, 1888; and,

Whereas, All the various schemes for carrying out the same have been from time to time considered by such committees, and many of them have been debated and discussed by the parties interested at open meetings of the committees called for that purpose; and,

Whereas, On the 5th of February, 1889, a report of the Rapid Transit Committee was received and adopted by the board insisting upon a system which would be complete and effectual, and which would provide for a roadbed in open cuts or tunnels or upon substantial viaducts; and,

Whereas, The exchange has uniformly supported, as the most feasible plan and the only one possible to afford to this city the opportunities of growth which its necessities demand, an underground road, substantially constructed, upon which trains can run at a high rate of speed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this committee reaffirms and readopts the position taken uniformly by the exchange during the last eight years, that an underground road is the only feasible system to be adopted, and that the Rapid-Transit Commissioners be respectfully requested to reconsider the changes in the plan of construction which contemplates the occupation of an extended portion of the Boulevard by an elevated structure. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Chairman Rapid Transit Committee Real Estate Exchange,

WILLIAM C. ORR,
FRANK R. HOUGHTON,
CORNELIUS W. SWYSTER,
SAMUEL T. JAYNE.

"I make," said Mr. Jencks, "a suggestion with some hesitation, but on an impression that definite action will be taken to-day. It is that the property holders be given knowledge of the exact route that will be adopted. If they have such knowledge, it will result in the board having the full and earnest support of the property owners. I have read the proceedings of Mr. Hewitt's committee, the law, and Chief Engineer Parsons's report, and I want to bring about a cordial co-operation of property owners and the Commissioners. If I can bring this about my services are at the disposal of the commission. While, however, we are as earnest for rapid-transit as we can be, we hope you will proceed cautiously."

Controller Fitch said that Mr. Shepard had proposed a resolution fixing on the final route. He suggested that it lie over for a future meeting, as he would object to making a final disposition on a matter of such importance that afternoon. A resolution that it lie over until next Tuesday, and that in the meantime it be printed and published was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Fuller Explains.

"What disposition," asked Mr. Fuller, serenely, "are you going to make of the action of Washington Heights property owners in regard to the Boulevard?"

Mr. Inman objected to an audience being accorded to Mr. Fuller, who appealed to Mr. Inman's manhood to say if it was not fair to give him an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Inman relented a point and suggested:

"Well, confine yourself to the point. You sometimes make it too long, Fuller."

The explanation took up Mr. Inman's grievance, Mr. Fuller beginning:

"Well, I'll take up your case first." [Laughter.]

Mr. Fuller explained that he said he wanted it out with the board. He meant, of course, a contest of intellect not a physical encounter with a disgraceful end, but something more dignified. Not a fight, but a wrestling match. [Laughter.]

"I move," said Mr. Steinway, "that Mr. Fuller have leave to print his remarks." [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. McVay, for the Washington Heights Committee, said that in the opinion of the property owners who met at the Athenaeum last week the Manhattan Elevated management should have power to extend its lines, as the ideas of the commission were ahead twenty years. He asked that the commission give the elevated railroad people an opportunity to extend its service.

The board then went into executive session, and when this ended, Secretary Delafield reported that the resolution which finally adopted routes and plans of construction had been taken up and discussed at great length.

It will be printed and made public tomorrow afternoon. A delay in publicity came of the necessity for certain corrections suggested by the Commissioners. The principal changes were due to the elimination of the viaduct method of construction from the Boulevard except when it crosses Manhattan Valley. Otherwise, while there are minor amendments, the route is not changed, while the general plan of construction is modified. Speaking unofficially, the Secretary said he could state with almost certainty that a tunnel construction had been decided on, except at the Manhattan Valley crossing.

SOME DAY

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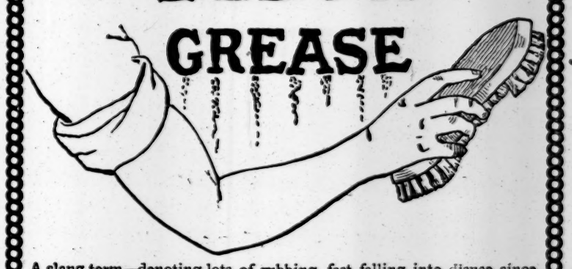

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NONE OF THE GUESTS APPEARED

Capt. Froemehen Gave the Food He Had Prepared to the Poor.

UNION HILL, N. J., March 19.—Capt. Herman Froemchen, proprietor of Froemchen's Hall, was made the victim of a costly joke in connection with St. Patrick's Day.

He was visited several weeks ago by young men, who said they had been delegated by the West Side Social Club of Weehawken to secure the hall for a ball on March 18. They ordered suppers for fifty couples and told Capt. Froemchen that they wanted two large Irish flags.

As the club named had given several entertainments at the hall, Capt. Froemchen engaged an extra force of waiters and prepared the suppers ordered. As he could neither borrow nor hire two Irish flags, he sent to New-York yesterday and bought them at a cost of $30.

He was ready for his guests last night, but none came. At 11 o'clock, realizing that he had been hoaxed, he paid the waiters and closed. To-day he distributed most of the food ordered for the suppers among the po

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Ma Cousine.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Broadway-38th St—2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Free Exhibition of Fruit Products.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—The Ragan Lectures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Nancy & Co. Matinée, 2:00—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Gantinony. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Up and Down of Life. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Olive Gelaeut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—German Opera, Die Walkure.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	53	30	3:30 P. M.	66	40
6 A. M.	54	28	6 P. M.	64	39
9 A. M.	56	30	9 P. M.	60	35
12 M.	64	39	12 P. M.	52	34

Average yesterday.....34⅝
Average last year.....58⅝
Average last fifteen years.....38
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, followed by rain; cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

EXPORTING WOOLEN CLOTH TO ENGLAND.

The Consul of the United States at Bradford, England, reported a few days ago that certain grades of woolen cloth had been exported from this country to Bradford, and sold there at prices lower than the prices of English goods of a similar kind. This report was received with derision by the McKinley newspapers, which at first declared that it could not be true, and afterward asserted that, even if it were true, it was of no consequence.

We do not wish to give to this sale of American woolens any significance or importance which it does not deserve. It is desirable that the history of the transaction should be set forth without prejudice, in order that its weight and meaning, if it have any, may be clearly seen. The fact that such a sale has been made, profitably, to commission merchants in the great woolen manufacturing centre of the United Kingdom certainly calls for a fair inquiry.

Two cases of domestic woolens—fifty-four-inch, piece dyed, black and blue cheviots—were shipped to a Bradford house on the 13th inst. by a well-known Worth Street commission firm. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, which has made a careful investigation, says: "While on these goods alone actual sample orders have been obtained, this same commission house states that it has secured duplicate requests on other lines of domestic woolen fabrics to go to India, and is now sending ten different lines of samples of cheap flannels, ranging from 25 to 75 cents, to that country." In explanation of the attempt to introduce American woolens in the markets of Bradford, Leeds, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and London, Mr. W. E. Derby of the exporting firm in question made the following statement to The Wool Reporter:

"As soon as a reduction of duties was effected on manufactures of wool, we commenced to investigate the matter of a possible exportation of domestic fabrics; we compared the foreign and domestic prices as they gradually approached each other, and the fabrication of the closely competing foreign and domestic fabrics, with the result that we discovered an opportunity to gain a foothold for American woolen goods in England, even though small. In endeavoring to make a place for these goods, we found much prejudice existing against the use of stock to which people there were not accustomed, and found it necessary to sell the goods at lower prices than we could purchase similar goods of English manufacture for; at the same time we were selling at a profit. In fact, we could not buy similar English fabrics at within 4d. of what these American goods were sold at, but as soon as our line of goods becomes better known I have no doubt but that we shall be able to obtain from 3d. to 4d. per yard more than now.

"Were the American manufacturer to attempt to touch the English manufacturer on the stock he is used to handling, were he to attempt to meet the Englishman on his own ground, he would fail of accomplishing the object sought; but on goods on which we are particularly skillful and with which we are familiar here, on goods made from strictly American stock, there is a fair chance of our placing moderate quantities in English markets, and there is an opportunity of steadily increasing the business. The English woolen manufacturer is really in a position, as regards American competition, similar in some respects to that which he occupies toward Germany. The German cannot touch him on his broadcloths, but on dress goods and cloakings he is forced to divide with the German a good share of his home trade.

"If we can compete with the English manufacturers successfully on the lines I have mentioned, we can educate them to the use of stock which will produce a fabric of greater intrinsic value than many which are now made in England, the sole object of whose manufacturers seems to be attractive finish and sightliness rather than wearing qualities.

"The intrinsic value of our goods is the point we have got to fight out in England, and the point which we must seek to impress on the trade there."

It appears also that the Bradford house to which the goods were sold has forwarded samples to its agents in India, Italy, France, and South America. These agents also carry samples of American flannel.

While it does not follow that American manufacturers of woolens are about to build up a large trade in English cities or even in neutral foreign markets, the testimony of Mr. Derby and the history of his first shipment show that since the removal of our duties on wool, less than seven months ago, it has become possible for our manufacturers to ship woolen cloth of a certain grade, for men's wear, to Bradford, and to undersell there profitably the similar grade of English cloth. Under the McKinley tariff the duty on such cloth imported from England exceeded 100 per cent.; under the new tariff it is either 40 or 50 per cent. It is evident, however, that so far as this kind of cloth is concerned, the American manufacturer now needs no protection whatever as against the importation of similar goods from England, for he beats the English maker by 8 cents a yard in the centre of the English woolen industry, and the Bradford commission merchants have begun to order the cloth for distribution, in preference to English of the same kind, in the neutral foreign markets where they control the woolen trade.

We do not say that American manufacturers of other grades of woolen cloth can now compete with the English in England, or in neutral markets, but the fact that this competition is now practicable with respect to these wool cheviots seems to us to be one of considerable importance and some promise. If this can be done now, why is it not possible that in the course of time the American manufacturer, relieved of the tax on raw wool and free to select from the whole world's stock of raw wools and to blend these wools as his English competitors have done, will be able to compete with the English in many other kinds of woolen and worsted cloth, reducing the imports of such cloth to a very small quantity and increasing his output by sales abroad? Time will be required for the free and full development of our woolen industry upon the new basis of free raw material, and the burdensome and restrictive tax was removed less than seven months ago. This shipment to Bradford—a small matter when considered by itself as a trade transaction, and relating to only one and perhaps an exceptional kind of cloth—is a very interesting movement not only because now for the first time any shipment of the sort is practicable, but also for the reason that it may indicate the exportation of some other woolen products in the near future.

SENATOR LEXOW'S BLUNDERS.

We have read with some surprise Senator Lexow's comments upon the bills drafted by the Committee of Ten to reorganize the Police Department. We will examine his criticisms point by point. The Senator first says:

"As to the bill providing for a permanent police reorganization, there are some features contained in it of a rather startling nature. The posse comitatus, heretofore a prerogative of the Sheriff, is now sought to be transferred to the Chief of Police."

Senator Lexow evidently refers to that section of the bill which empowers the Chief of Police to employ special patrolmen without pay in case of an emergency, and we think that he is right in referring to this as the posse comitatus. There is nothing novel or startling about this, however, as the Police Commissioners now have this power under Section 269 of the Consolidation act, and have had the same power since the charter of 1873. The Senator continues:

"More vital than this, however, is the fourth section of the bill; which, in effect, permits the Chief of Police, with the sanction of the Mayor, to call out the militia of the city to aid in the suppression of insurrection and invasion. This is certainly a new departure, perhaps defended upon the principle of home rule, but certainly one which will strike the ordinary citizen in two aspects—first, as conferring most remarkable military authority on the Chief of Police, and, secondly, as curtailing the Governor's authority in an equally remarkable manner."

Senator Lexow again errs in saying that this is a new departure, for the Consolidation act now provides that "the Board of Police, with the approbation in writing of the Mayor, or, in case of their disagreement, the Governor, may, under similar circumstances, demand the assistance of the military."

Next we find this criticism:

"The thirty-third section, which permits of a domiciliary visitation, upon the report by any member of the force, or by two or more householders, that there are good grounds for believing that improper practices are being carried on in any house within the city, is curiously inconsistent with the American doctrine that every man's house is his castle. It opens up possibilities which must be appreciated by every citizen. Individual safety from police espionage and oppression would be a thing of the past."

But this same provision is contained in the Consolidation act, (Section 285,) and the bill of the Committee of Ten does not change the existing law except that it confers this power upon the Chief of Police instead of the Superintendent. This provision has been a part of the city charter since 1864. We should think that in his studious investigation of the powers of the Police Department Senator Lexow might have found it.

The Senator's final criticism is as follows:

"Section 47, referring to the duties of the force in regard to the enforcement and prevention of the violation of certain laws and ordinances, confers authority, with or without warrant, to arrest any and all persons guilty of violating any laws or ordinances, &c. This is certainly a most extraordinary power to lodge in the keeping of the ordinary patrolman. Here, again, not only the possibility, but the strong probability, of the invasion of personal liberty stands forth prominently."

But here again Mr. Lexow's memory seems to play him a trick, for the same provision is now to be found in Section 282 of the Consolidation act, and it has been a part of the city charter ever since 1867.

It is somewhat disheartening to find the Chairman of the committee that is now specially charged with the reform of the Police Department—and of whom it may be assumed that he has been studying the department for months—so entirely ignorant of the laws which now control it. But the situation has its ridiculous side, too, for if the bills now proposed by Mr. Lexow were enacted to-morrow, they would still leave in force the very statutes which he sees fit to criticise when he supposes that they are new matter emanating from the Committee of Ten.

THE REINA REGENTE.

The fate of the Reina Regente, like the fate of the British "Captain" which went down in the Bay of Biscay, has its moral for naval bureaus of design, and especially for our own bureau. The question how we shall apportion the money we propose to spend upon new ships is mainly a question between fleet and manageable cruisers, as well protected as they can be without detriment to their speed and manageableness, and vessels less pervious to shot, but also slower and less handy.

The Reina Regente represented the latter type, and she has foundered at sea. There is not one of the 420 men she carried to tell how she foundered, but it is plainly inferable. Her protected deck was five inches of steel, and above this was her conning tower, also protected with five inches of steel. Such a deck-load is necessarily a serious menace in a heavy sea, depriving the vessel that carries it of much of her buoyancy, and rendering her helpless in case of any accident to her machinery. The weight above water aggravates her rolling, and as soon as she rolls far enough to give entrance to the sea she sinks like a shot, without giving a chance for life to her crew or offering any opportunity to launch a boat. A "floating fortress" has its grave drawbacks as a seagoing craft.

HOW TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

The way the Republicans in the Legislature are paltering with their opportunity is giving Democratic politicians new hope. They are already beginning to talk about a reaction, to be produced by the "errors" and "mistakes" of the Republicans at Albany, which will bring independent voters back to the support of the Democratic Party and enable it to regain its lost ground.

Whether this will be the effect or not depends very much on the conduct of the Democrats themselves. If the Republicans persist in the "errors" and "mistakes" which are to forfeit popular confidence, it will be because they refuse to grant the legislation demanded for this city in the interest of municipal reform. It will be because they have violated their pledges, expressed and implied, and betrayed the cause of local "home rule" and non-partisan city government. It will be because they bring upon themselves the disgust of the people with "boss" rule, "machine" politics, and the despoiling of the public service. The boldness of Platt and his obedient tools is due chiefly to a belief that whatever they do the people will not fall back to the support of the Democratic Party in this State this year or next. After that they are willing to take the chances. Politicians do not look beyond the next election, State or National.

Now, if the Democrats are to get any advantage from Republican mistakes in this State it behooves them to do something positive to assure the people that they have profited by their own errors. It will not be readily forgotten that Democratic politicians were largely responsible for the condition of things which the Republicans were expected to remedy, or at least which they were given the opportunity to remedy. It is true that independent citizens were voting against Tammany and against the Democratic "bosses" and machines much more than they were voting for Republicans on account of renewed confidence in their party. But they may tire of a mere see-saw between parties, if it only results in putting out one set of rascals and incompetents and putting in another, or transferring "spoils" from one gang of greedy politicians to another.

Now, if the Republican error consists in opposing "home rule" for cities, and especially in defeating the reform measures prepared for the benefit of this city, it is evident that the Democrats can get advantage out of it only by taking up and supporting the cause to which the Republicans prove false. If the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen take their stand in favor of the bills prepared by the Committee of Seventy and the Committee of Ten, and commit themselves squarely to the principle of municipal self-government on a non-partisan basis, there will be some chance of the looked-for reaction in favor of their party in the State.

But something more even than that will be necessary, for that might be interpreted as mere tactics. It would be construed in the light of past experience, and the promise and potency of it might be considered as no greater than that of the Republican pledges of last Fall. As a guarantee of good faith, the Democrats would have to relegate their own hack politicians and discredited "bosses" to the rear, and insist upon new leaders and a rejuvenated organization. Independent voters are getting tired of being shut up to a choice between two demonstrated evils, and they might either relapse into inactivity or conclude to support a movement of their own. Last year they were disgusted with Democratic shortcomings and offenses, and decided to give the Republicans another trial. If they are disappointed they will not revert so speedily to the support of the Democratic Party, without some unusually strong assurance that it is to be so directed that its promises will be fulfilled.

IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

The New-Hampshire Senate has passed without a dissenting vote the House bill for the suppression of tuberculosis in the dairy herds of the State, to which we referred some time ago when it was passed by the lower branch of the Legislature. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the work.

Owing chiefly to the results of experiments made by Prof. Rich, the well-known veterinarian of the State Agricultural College at Burlington, and to the application of the tuberculin test to dairy herds in the State under his direction, the Vermont Legislature enacted last year a stringent statute concerning bovine tuberculosis. Under the authority granted by this statute the Vermont Board of Agriculture ordered last week that all cattle coming into the State should be detained in quarantine for examination by the agents of the board, who will apply the tuberculin test.

The board says, in an explanatory circular, that carloads of cattle are coming into Vermont from the milk district near Boston. It appears that the systematic inspections of the Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners at the Boston stockyards and the suburban dairy farms have caused the shipment of cows apparently sound but really diseased from those yards and farms to Vermont, where they have been sold at good prices. It has been impracticable to ship such cattle to New-Hampshire or Maine, owing to the quarantine regulations in force on the boundaries of those States. Vermont now refuses to take them, and it may be that they will be offered to Connecticut farmers, that State having no quarantine law in force. The Vermont board is now inspecting the herds of the State.

THE POLICE INDICTMENTS.

The indictments thus far found by the Grand Jury against members of the police force will excite surprise rather by their omissions than by their contents. The public, prepared by the common rumor of many years and by the specific disclosures made last Summer before the Lexow committee, would learn with equanimity that indictments had been found against every Captain and every ward man on the force. When a batch of indictments is actually found, people naturally look to it for the names of the most notorious malefactors of the force, and in this instance they observe with regret the absence of some of these names.

These omissions, however, are entirely explicable without imputing any inefficiency to the Grand Jury or its counsel. In the first place, the labors of the Grand Jury are not concluded, and it is to be expected that other indictments will shortly follow those already found, in which case the public may be gratified by seeing that the cases of all the most odious and outrageous bullies and blackmailers of the force are included.

In the second place, it is apparent that the Grand Jury has been very careful to find only such indictments as there is the strongest reason to believe will warrant and insure convictions. It would be a public calamity, we may say without prejudging the cases of any of the officers now under indictment, for the Grand Jury to find a number of true bills against policemen which petit juries did not find so. The indictments now in question were found, it is to be borne in mind, just after the General Term had disallowed the conviction of Capt. Cross and had granted him a new trial. We say again, and without prejudice to his case, that such a failure was a public calamity, whether it proceeded from the intrinsic weakness of the case or from the failure of the prosecution to make the most of it. In the former case, Capt. Cross should not have been indicted at all, and the Grand Jury which indicted him has a responsibility to bear for the failure to secure a conviction that would stand judicial scrutiny, and for the unfortunate effect of that failure. Whether Capt. Cross was guilty or innocent, it is certain that every criminal on the force, indicted or unindicted, was cheered by the news that the General Term had reversed the decision in his case. Evidently this was a deplorable result of a prosecution which ought to have the result of frightening every policeman conscious of crime and making him eager to tell all he knows, instead of encouraging all such policemen to stick together and "wait for it to blow over."

The present Grand Jury deserves the public gratitude for the evident pains it has taken to avert further failures of this kind. It will be observed that it has employed the wise precaution of avoiding a reliance upon the testimony of confessed criminals, and that the testimony upon which these indictments are founded is by no means of the same class as that which formed the greater and the more sensational part of the evidence given before the Lexow committee. With very few exceptions, these indictments are not found for protecting vice or crime, and are not founded upon the testimony of vicious or criminal persons. They are in the main indictments found for extorting or attempting to extort money from reputable persons pursuing lawful business in lawful ways, and they are founded upon the testimony of these reputable persons. If they prove to be well founded, the trials will be less sensational than the disclosures made before the Lexow committee, but they will not be less useful. It is important to show, as has already been abundantly shown, that the law may be freely violated if the violator is willing and able to pay the officers appointed and sworn to enforce the laws. It is not less important to show that a man cannot pursue his lawful business in peace without paying for the privilege of exercising his rights. There are two excellent reasons why cases of this kind should take precedence in the courts of the cases which occupied so much more of the attention of the committee. One is that they can be tried and dismissed without offense to public decency. Another is that the testimony for the prosecution will not be discredited or made subject to suspicion by the infamous character of those who give it or by the nature of the testimony itself. There are cases in which crime cannot be established except by the testimony of criminals, and which yet must be carried to conviction and punishment if justice is to be vindicated and the police reformed. But it is very wise to postpone these cases to those in which no allowances have to be made for the suspicious character of witnesses or evidence, and to try the strongest cases first.

A QUEER REFORMER.

The Controller of the City of Brooklyn, Mr. Palmer, seems to have a very distorted and defective view of his duties to the people of that town. Apparently he thinks that the majority of voters who put him in his place desired that he should use the money supplied by the taxpayers for his office in paying comfortable salaries to the Republican workers whom he chooses to favor. In February he made a clean sweep of the clerks in his office, some of whom are and some are not Democrats, and several of whom have been in the office twenty years under both Democratic and Republican Controllers. He retained only one man—a bond clerk. Most of the places come under the civil service rules, but as no such clean sweep was expected there was no eligible list. Mr. Palmer took advantage of this fact to fill the places by temporary appointments. So soon as the eligible list is ready he will have to dismiss his temporary appointees and fill their places from this list.

This he does not wish to do. It is reported that, to avoid the necessity, he is seeking in Albany a legal provision making permanent all temporary appointments made in the absence of an eligible list. His net is spread ostensibly for the whole State. In reality he is after the Brooklyn catch only. We trust that the exposure of his mean scheme will defeat it. What he has done already is bad enough. It is an outrage on the public and on the taxpayers, for he has no more right to turn out an efficient clerk and put in an inexperienced one, for any reason, than he has to tap the till of the Controller's office or steal its furniture. Such an act for personal or partisan advantage, however sanctioned by custom or cloaked by sophistry, is simple stealing. And to seek to legalize and make permanent what he has done is simply to sneak out of the consequences of a dishonest course. Mr. Palmer's business is to manage the Controller's office as well and as economically as he can—that and nothing else. So far as he fails or refuses to do that he betrays his trust and disgraces himself and the party in whose name he pretends to act.

Now that Capt. Crossman's account of his experience off Cape Mayst has been proved true by evidence which even Señor Muruaga cannot attack, it is high time for the officers of the steamer Ailsa to apologize, publicly and humbly, for their gratuitous attempt to discredit the character and good faith of the American commander, and to support, so far as they could by hasty and absurd deductions from irrelevant facts, the Spanish diplomat's more easily excusable discourtesy. Just what motive the Ailsa's men had for their strange behavior has not yet been disclosed. Petty jealousy of another's sudden leap to prominence as the subject of a discussion that reaches pretty well around the world, suggests itself as a possible and on the whole rather charitable explanation, but its adequacy is dubitable. Throughout this whole affair, Capt. Crossman has maintained an attitude highly and truly admirable. He did the right thing when his vessel was fired upon, he reported that event to the proper authorities in language that showed proper appreciation of its seriousness, and since then he has borne with the dignity of a man whose good sense equals his courage, the insults of an arrogant Spaniard and the insinuations of men in his own profession from whom he had a right confidently to expect both sympathy and support.

Little Lottie Goldberg's definition of "a sin" as "a bad mark from God" showed a degree of moral intelligence high enough, perhaps, to warrant the admission of her testimony in a case tried this week before Chief Justice Sedgwick. It is chiefly interesting, however, not as an illustration of that tendency toward a naïve anthropomorphism which characterizes all immature minds, but as affording conclusive proof of the distorted ideas with which the minds of so many children are filled, to their irremediable injury, by the employment in the schools they attend of a marking system no less absurd than that which this particular girl supposes, not unnaturally, to prevail in the world to come. Had not a thoroughly vicious and demoralizing habit been forced upon her of learning lessons for the sake of obtaining "marks" instead of information and mental training, she would never have betrayed an ignorance so pathetic in regard to the nature and effects of right and wrong.

Admiral Ting, according to the latest information, seems to have played a trick peculiarly Chinese upon everybody who took the trouble to comment upon the suicides that followed, or rather were reported to have followed, the battle of the Yalu. So perfectly in accord with Oriental ethics and custom would it have been for the defeated commander to kill himself, that to doubt the dispatches did not suggest itself as a possibly wise precaution to any of the many essayists who wrote about these occurrences. Now it would appear that the crafty Mongolian is still alive and in some as yet unlocated seclusion is probably amusing himself with the perusal of his own obituaries. Ting was an old friend of Admiral Ito, his conqueror, and the latter is said to have tried to mitigate the bitterness of the humiliation he was obliged to inflict by sending gifts of champagne and other creature comforts to the nominally desperate hero. These offerings were officially declined with thanks satisfactorily profuse, and soon afterward a coffin labeled with the scraggly Chinese ideograph for "Ting" was on its way back to the Flowery Kingdom. So were the proprieties observed, any embarrassing suplementary proceedings, such as decapitation, avoided, and broad foundations laid for the display of much erudition relating to the East in the columns of Western newspapers and magazines. A confusing feature of the situation is that the present denials rest on no better evidence than the former assertions, and the apparent opportunity for discussing the gradual disappearance of barbarous customs, as a characteristic of this age, even among the most unenlightened of the world's inhabitants, must be made use of only in the most cautious and hesitating way.

ART NOTES.

Few of our younger painters have accomplished more than has Leonard Ochtman. The last seven years have been given to serious work, wherein he has made steady progress. Recognition has come to him from various sources in the way of prizes and medals, the latest being the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club, awarded at its recent exhibition.

Twenty-one pictures are now shown at the Avery Art Gallery, on Fifth Avenue, and they make an attractive collection. All are landscapes, painted among the hills of Connecticut, and the subjects are well chosen and agreeably rendered. It is quite evident that Mr. Ochtman is a careful student before nature, and has spent much time out of doors. The work here gives proof of that and shows close observation of relations and values of subtle differences in tone and color, and in fleeting effects of sunshine, twilight, and the cold grays of Winter. The artist paints freely, with much simplicity and directness. There is an evident lack of interest at times in his compositions, an occasional formality of line, it may be, or a vacantness that, perhaps, a bit of life would obviate.

Mr. Ochtman has been particularly happy in certain snow effects that have attracted considerable attention for some years, and he has acquired no little dexterity in the arrangement of the shadows and sunlight on the white ground. Several of these efforts may be seen here, notably a large and rather important water color, "Frosty Fields," (21,) "Frosty Meadows" (3) is a successful composition of a wintry day, with yellow moon and gray sky, full of delicate color and careful observation.

A tender little canvas is "Fresh Pastures," (7,) and "An Autumn Memory" (11) has considerable sentiment, with its Fall coloring and soft variations of red tones. "Among the Hills," (2,) the canvas that found merit with the jury of the Art Club and gained the gold medal, is, perhaps, more colorful than any of the pictures shown. The shadow to the right brings out with greater force the distance, which glows with rich tones of the yellow and orange light of the setting sun. A charming bit of woodland is "Sunset in the Woods," (18,) and there are many attractive studies of Indian Summer effects and a moonlight or two. The pictures will remain on view till April 1.

—The studio of Elliott Daingerfield, in the Holbein Building, was opened on Monday and Tuesday afternoons of this week to visitors, and there was shown a number of pictures recently completed and exhibited for the first times. Six or more easvases were on view, serious, both in composition and in painting, and all were of an unusually high order of work. Mr. Daingerfield, though generally confining himself to low, quiet tones of color, occasionally breaks away and shows himself equally at home in the more brilliant effects of the higher range of his palette. Some interesting religious subjects were treated with much dignity and feeling, and were well composed and carriec to satisfactory completion. A picture of "Christ in the Wilderness" was very subdued, though full of color, and gave the impression of great reserve force, while "A Drover" was powerful in conception and represented, with spirited action, a man and cow in a gray mist and under weird effect of light. Other pictures of harvesters, allegorical figures, and children, together with strong, powerful landscapes, suggesting, but by no means in imitation of, the late George Inness, completed the work shown to visitors.

At the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms the studies and paintings of the late James H. Beard, N. A., are shown, together with work by Virgilis, Tojette, and others. Of Mr. Beard's work there are several prominent compositions, "Gen. Custer's First Grizzly," "The Last Victim of the Deluge," "Very Queer, Isn't It?" and portraits of Gen. Sherman, William Henry Harrison, Charles Gaylor, and others. Mr. Tojette has many decorative designs, nymphs and cupids, with delicate floral surroundings and dainty cloud form. There is work by Walter Blackman, Arthur Parton, C. Y. Turner, David Johnson, A. T. Britcher, William Bradford, and a number of others, including a landscape by George Inness. There are drawings signed by J. F. Millet, Gerome, and other prominent names, and a collection of Japanese paintings, prints, lacquers, and bronzes, belonging to Mr Tozo Takayanagi.

The architect of the Auditorium, the Stock Exchange, and other imposing structures of Chicago, Mr. Louis H. Sullivan, has received from the French Government a trio of medals in gold, silver, and bronze. They were sent in recognition of his gift of a collection of models of architecture and architectural decorative ornaments to the National Musée des Arts Decoratifs in Paris. This collection included among other things, replicas in bronze of the doors of the Wainwright memorial in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, and the door of the Getty tomb in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

"NANCY & CO." AT DALY'S

A Spirited Performance Last Night of that Famous Comic Play from the German.

An exceedingly clever and spirited performance of "Nancy & Co.," Mr. Daly's long-familiar adaptation of Julius Rosen's German schwank called "He Seeks His Runaway Wife," was followed with manifest delight at Daly's Theatre last evening. Farce—and except in the last scene "Nancy & Co." is manifestly farce—ages more rapidly than any other form of drama. It generally pictures the whims of an hour, and when that hour is past, seeing a performance of it is like reading last year's newspaper. Mr. Daly had taken pains to bring the text of his piece up to date as far as possible, however, and the setting was so rich and tasteful, the acting so full of vitality, that—the piece being vastly better than most of its class—the performance was thoroughly refreshing and entertaining.

Several changes, of course, had been made in the cast since the last revival of this play. Maxine Elliot, appearing for the first time as Oriana, was, as usual, a vision of beauty, and acted her slight but engaging rôle with graceful discretion. Percy Haswell was charming as Daisy, and the housemaid, who does not escape the spell of Mr. Griffing's romantic but well-controlled nature, was unusually well acted by Helen Bryant. The most important newcomer, however, was Mr. Dixey, who made the bewildered husband of Nancy, Tippy Brasher, an understandable human being, clad in the latest Ohio fashion, really perplexed, really jealous, always amusing, but never a mere puppet of farce. In conception, his portrayal was admirable; in execution, it was somewhat uneven, but practice will make it perfect. Mr. Worthing was also new to the rôle of O'Kiefe, John Drew's old part.

Of the old favorites, Miss Rehan was, of course, Nancy, Mr. Lewis knowing Mr. Griffing, and Mrs. Gilbert sensible Mrs. Dangery. Miss Rehan's elaborate portrayal of the gifted but eccentric young woman who collaborates, by mail and under an assumed masculine name, with a distinguished dramatist—(alas! distinguished dramatists exist only in fiction)—in the making of a play, and is impelled by curiosity and anxiety to attend its first performance in New-York, lives in the memory of a whole generation of playgoers as one of her best achievements in light comedy. The nervous excitement and almost breathless vivacity of her first scene of explanation with O'Kiefe, the mingled audacity and perturbation in the scene of confusion in the hotel, and the revulsion of feeling after the triumph of the play, which leads her to forget her glory in her sense of shame, are remembered vividly. Last night her task was simply to assume, as it were, an old garment that was always most becoming to her.

Mr. Lewis in such a rôle as Griffing is a source of continuous delight. He revels in the audacious folly of the old watchdog, who judges other men by his shrewd knowledge of himself. His portrayal is a masterwork of broad comedy.

After the unutterably dull and worthless "John-a-Dreams" of the night before, habitual theatregoers found "Nancy & Co." a veritable tonic. It is put forward for a few nights only. A new piece, called "A Bundle of Lies," from the German, will soon be produced, with Messrs. Dixey, Lewis, Owen, and Herbert, Mrs. Gilbert and Misses Elliot, Carlisle, and Haswell in the cast, and the season will be closed a month hence with another revival of Shakespearean comedy.

Tippy Brasher	Henry Dixey
Ebenezer Griffing	James Lewis
Kiefe O'Kiefe	Frank Worthing
Capt. Paul Renseller	Sidney Herbert
Sikes Stockslow	Herbert Gresham
Julius	William Sampson
Mrs. Huldah Dangery	Mrs. Gilbert
Oriana	Maxine Elliot
Daisy Griffing	Percy Haswell
Betsy	Helen Bryant
Nancy Brasher	Ada Rehan

Campbell-Bannerman Not a Candidate

L

EL REINA REGENTE'S LOSS

Spain's Fine Cruiser Was Sunk Near the Straits of Gibraltar.

NOT ONE SURVIVOR YET REPORTED

Official Discrediting of the Information Which Was Brought from Bajo Aceitunos by the Alfonso XII.

MADRID, March 19.—The missing war ship Reina Regente has been found near the Straits of Gibraltar. The ship had sunk in shoal water and lies half submerged.

The Government has not received official information regarding the report of the finding of the cruiser Reina Regente, and the statement that she had been found sunk in shallow water near the Straits of Gibraltar is generally discredited by the authorities.

All of the Madrid newspapers, however, publish the statement that the Alfonso XII. discovered the cruiser sunk at Bajo Aceitunos, with only a small portion of her masts above water.

A dispatch from the agents of the Lloyds at Gibraltar was received near midnight, saying it was reported that the Reina Regente had foundered near Couil, but that the fate of those on board is not known.

The salvage steamer Hermes, the dispatch also said, had been placed at the disposal of the Lloyds' agents, who proceeded with the vessel to offer assistance in ascertaining whether or not the cruiser could be raised.

CADIZ, March 19.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., which has been cruising in the Mediterranean in search of the missing war ship Reina Regente, arrived here this morning. She found the Reina Regente at Bajo Aceitunos, near Couil, where she had sunk. Only about eighteen inches of her masts were visible above the surface of the water. The Alfonso XII. has returned to the scene of the wreck with a company of divers. The news brought by the Alfonso XII. has created a profound feeling of sorrow here.

From the best information obtainable here at this time it is regarded as probable that all on board of the Reina Regente were lost. Not a single survivor has been reported as having arrived at any port, nor has a single body been found that could be identified as that of one of the officers or crew of the lost ship.

The Alfonso XII. is taking divers and diving appliances for the purpose of removing the bodies from the sunken ship and examining the condition of the vessel with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of raising her. Until something further is heard from the Alfonso XII. nothing can be definitely known, but all hands are undoubtedly lost.

BRITAIN AGAINST NICARAGUA.

An Amicable Settlement Expected of Demand for Reparation.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to-day personally handed to the Nicaraguan Minister, at the Foreign Office, the ultimatum of the British Government demanding reparation for the expulsion from Bluefields of Mr. Hatch, the British Consular Agent.

A copy of the document was cabled to the British Minister Resident in Nicaragua, Lord Kimberley emphatically demands adequate satisfaction from Nicaragua.

In official circles the belief is general that the matter will be amicably settled, and that no demonstration by a British squadron will be necessary to enforce the demands of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—At the State Department, as well as in the Cabinet meeting, the Nicaraguan and Venezuelan matters have assumed the lead over the Spanish incident. A feeling of surprise and indignation, called out by the statement that Great Britain had stipulated that the third Commissioner appointed to adjudicate damages "should not be a citizen of the United States," was materially modified later in the day by assurances said to have been received from the best informed quarters that Great Britain had made no such stipulation.

The report that a British war ship is on its way to Bluefields to enforce British demands may call for some further action on the part of the United States.

It is regarded as particularly fortunate for the interests of both Nicaragua and the United States that Señor Barrios, who was sent to England to endeavor to arrange the Mosquito troubles, has been in Washington. He has had several interviews on the subject with Secretary Gresham, and the fact that he left Washington this morning and will sail immediately for Colon, is taken as good evidence that he has reached a satisfactory understanding with the State Department.

The Nicaraguan contentions as to Mr. Hatch are strongly controverted by those who are familiar with Great Britain's side of the case. It is emphatically denied that he was the moving spirit in the troubles of last Summer. On the contrary, his whole course, it is said, was one of conciliation, and so far as his influence went, it was used to promote harmony.

Great Britain, it is understood, will insist upon a proper indemnity being paid to Mr. Hatch, the more especially as the Americans who were expelled at the same time have been permitted to return to Nicaragua and to resume their trade relations.

GERMANY'S DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Gen. von Werder Presents His Letters of Recall to the Czar.

BERLIN, March 19.—The retirement of Gen. von Werder from the post of German Ambassador at St. Petersburg will put into force a rearrangement of the German Diplomatic Corps in Europe which has been pending for a long time.

It is reported that, in pursuance of this arrangement, Count von Eulenburg, German Ambassador at Vienna, will become Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein will succeed Gen. von Werder as Ambassador to Russia, and Count Herbert Bismarck will be appointed Ambassador at Vienna.

Other appointments mentioned are those of Count von Rantzau, son-in-law of Prince Bismarck, as Prussian Minister at Hamburg, to succeed Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, and that of the latter as German Minister to The Hague to succeed Count von Pantzau.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Gen. von Werder, the German Ambassador to Russia, to-day presented his letters of recall to the Czar.

According to the Lokalanzeiger, after the ceremony of presenting his letter, Gen. von Werder, in an interview with a press representative, said:

"I do not know why I have been recalled, and have not asked the reason, not being a professional diplomat. I came here because the late Czar asked that I should be sent. Now, after his death, it seems to me that my mission may well be considered ended."

ST. BETERSBURG, March 19.—The Czar, after the presentation of the letter of recall of Gen. von Werder, the German Ambassador, conferred upon the retiring diplomat the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew.

CUBAN INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Arms in a Fernandina Warehouse and Florida Coast Watched.

HAVANA, March 19.—Gen. Lachambre, commanding the Spanish forces in Cuba, reports that the loss of Col. Santoscilde's force in the engagement with a band of rebels at Guantanamo on the 10th inst. was five seriously wounded. The revolutionists lost seven killed and fifteen wounded, among the latter being one of the leaders of the band. Major Vaquero's column, the report says, has attacked and dispersed the rebels in the vicinity of Jacalbana, wounding one of them.

Col. Santoscilde arrived at Manzanillo on the 15th inst., and assumed command of the troops in that district. On the 16th a force of Government troops, under Col. Bosch, attacked a party of rebels at Guantanamo and completely routed them. One of the rebels was killed.

The next day the same force overtook the Perez band af revolutionists, and, after a sharp engagement, during which two of the rebels were wounded, dispersed them, capturing all their arms. Lugo's band was also defeated, and fled to the mountains.

The dispatch sent from Key West to New-York stating that the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel had fired at an American smack is denounced here as untrue. The denial of the report is based upon the fact that the cruiser was in port four days ago.

MADRID, March 19.—Official advices from Havana state that the insurgents in Cobre are much depressed, owing to the lack of funds and men to carry on the revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Secretary Gresham has received a note from Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, asking that a close watch be kept on a lot of arms stored in a warehouse at Fernandina, Fla. A freight car has been backed up from the warehouse, and he fears the arms may be sent to the Cuban rebels. These arms, it is said, were intended for the Lagonda or Amadis, the two vessels recently suspected of intending to land arms in Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 19.—The revenue cutter McLane, Capt. Willey, arrived to-day from Punta Gordo. The McLane left Key West March 13 for Charlotte Harbor, the Spanish Consul at this place having reported that a vessel would leave Charlotte Harbor, or some inlet in that vicinity, with a consignment of arms for Cuban insurgents.

Further reports to the Consul said that the arms were shipped from Jacksonville to Punta Gorda, which place is in Charlotte Harbor. Capt. Willey acted on the information sent to the Consul, and sailed immediately to investigate the report.

The McLane examined a number of vessels on the coast, and every vessel in Charlotte Harbor, but found nothing to justify the report, which, it is believed, was sent to the Consul by friends of the Cuban cause as a strategem to cover up some other scheme. The cutter examined the principal inlets on the way from Charlotte Harbor here. The Spanish Government sent a secret agent to Punta Gorda.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS AND PEACE.

He Will Oppose Rioting Officers and Shoot Offending Journalists.

MADRID, March 19.—Gen. Martinez Campos, Captain General of Madrid, summoned the officers of the Madrid garrison to him last evening and said to them: "If there is any further rioting on the part of the officers of this garrison, they will have to meet me as an opponent."

Later he received a deputation of journalists, to whom he said: "If you make any further attacks upon the army which incite a renewal of the recent rioting you will undoubtedly be shot."

Gen. Martinez Campos paid another visit to Queen Regent Christina this afternoon. Later it was stated that Premier Sagasta and his colleagues in the Cabinet, who had tendered their resignations, would probably resume their Ministerial functions.

Queen Regent Christina to-day granted audience to Señor Canovas del Castillo, who assured her that the Conservatives were not eager fo roffice, but were willing to assume the duties of the various ministries of they were called upon to do so.

BARCELONA, March 19.—A military court here has ordered that two Directors of local newspapers be arrested for protesting against the excesses of the subalterns in Madrid. Great excitement prevails, and serious disturbances are threatened.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid, via Bayonne, France, says that recently the condition of affairs in the Spanish capital has been more serious than at any time for years.

The censorship of dispatches leaving the country has prevented the full truth from becoming known. The fact is that the Government is powerless to control the army, and that the officers, from the Generals down, have sided with the riotous subalterns.

When Premier Sagasta learned of this state of things, he meditated summoning the Civil Guard, but he found that he could not depend upon that branch of the service, its officers expressing sympathy with those of the regular army.

Thereupon the Prime Minister and his colleagues tendered their resignation, Señor Sagasta informing the Queen Regent that he feared insistence upon the punishment of the offenders would result in a mutiny of the military officers in Madrid, and the Provinces, and might even endanger the monarchy. The impression produced upon the general public at seeing the Government at the mercy of a few score of subalterns is most painful.

PERSECUTION BY THE TURKS.

Gladstone Will Make a Rallying Speech for the Armenians.

LONDON, March 19.—Francis Seymour Stevenson, M. P., Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association on behalf of the Tiflis Armenians, will present to Mr. Gladstone, when the latter returns to London, the ancient copy of the Armenian Gospels, inscribed upon vellum, which is to accompany the address to the ex-Premier, now being signed by the Armenians there.

In a recent letter Mr. Gladstone says he has abandoned hope that the condition of affairs in Armenia will change for the better. The Sultan, he declares, is no longer worthy of the courtesies of diplomatic usage or of Christian tolerance.

The ex-Premier promises that when the Gospels are formally presented to him, on his return to London, he will deliver a rallying address on behalf of the Armenians.

BRAZILIAN REBELS VICTORIOUS.

A Treaty with the Argentine Government to Remain Neutral.

LONDON, March 19.—The Times will publish to-morrow advices from Rio de Janeiro stating that telegrams received there from Montevideo announce that another victory has been won by the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul.

The advices also state that Foreign Minister Carvalho has offered to proceed to Rio Grande to treat for peace.

Brazil, it is stated, has lately signed a treaty with the Argentine Government by which she agrees to remain neutral in the event of the Argentine Republic becoming involved in war.

Cruiser San Francisco at Athens.

ATHENS, March 19.—Rear Admiral Kirkland and the officers of the United States cruiser San Francisco were presented to King George to-day by Mr. Eben Alexander, United States Minister. Later in the day the King, with the whole of the royal family, visited the San Francisco, the Admiral's flagship, and were entertained on board. The San Francisco will sail for Corfu to-morrow.

Tax Notice to English Residents.

LONDON, March 19.—In view of the vast number of residents of Great Britain who derive an income from the United States, the Foreign Office has caused the publication, in to-night's issue of The Gazette, of the terms of the new United States income-tax law, accompanied by a notification that the time of declaration under the law had been extended to April 15.

Reichstag and Bismarck's Birthday.

BERLIN, March 19.—In the Reichstag to-day the leaders of the Centre Party informed Herr von Levetzow, President of the body, that their party would oppose the motion to tender the congratulations of the House to Prince Bismarck on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of his birth.

Bavaria's Worship Minister Dying.

MUNICH, March 19.—Dr. von Mueller, Bavarian Minister of Worship, has been stricken with paralysis and is in a dying condition.

NOT CUTTING WHISKY PRICES

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN R. B. HARTSHORNE OF THE TRUST.

He Says the Receivers Are Doing Business on an Economical and Paying Basis.

Richard B. Hartshorne, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, said yesterday that the reports of cutting whisky prices are false.

This applies, he said, to the Whisky Trust and the affiliated companies. If the few remaining outside distillers are cutting prices, they are doing it to their own injury, he said.

"The statement that prices are being cut or the market demoralized," said Mr. Hartshorne, "is absolutely refuted by the official statement of Gen. McNulta, verified by the Executive Committee, based on the internal revenue reports, to the effect that the company had sold up to last week 1,000,000 gallons more than its allotment in the Distillers' Association. This proof of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's immense trade entitles it to a large allotment in the future, which, it is understood, will be gladly accorded, all the distillers being highly gratified at the success of their co-operative efforts. This disposes further of any claim that the distillers outside of the association are doing the business and that the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company or its affiliated distillers are warehousing goods.

"The figures submitted at the meeting of the Executive Committee were all verified by the internal revenue reports.

"There are only two disaffected interests. One is that of Mr. Greenhut and his associates, and the other is the American Distributing Company, and a few of the Cincinnati distributers. As to these, the situation is much misunderstood. There is no actual antagonism existing; and so far as the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company goes, it is not making any war or attack upon the American Distilling Company, nor cutting prices against it. If there is any war going on the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company does not know it.

"The agreemet of the affiliated distillers was based on a daily capacity of 38,000 bushels, and the comparison at the meeting of the Executive Committee last week showed that this estimate was most accurate, being on the conservative side below the amount acutally sold.

"The claim that the new reorganization does not provide sufficient capital is absurd. It must be remembered that the new management proposes to distill spirits and not go into the distributing business. As soon as distributors realize this they will appreciate the fact that the capital of the new company is more than ample, and will become the company's good friends.

"The receivers and the committee are organizing the business of the company on a strict commercial basis, without regard to the fluctuations of the price of the stock in Wall Street. This is a complete revolution from former methods. It is their desire to add value to the stock by earning dividends, and not by promises or statements. Gen. McNulta announced a day or two ago that the business is now being run at a profit of between $40,000 and $50,000 a month, and that this counld, by good management and a return of the trade to its normal condition, be largely increased. It is known that the cattle of Mr. Morris have been fed by the company's distilleries at ridiculously low prices. From this source alone an increase of profit of between $150,000 and $200,000 a year may confidently be expected. Economies are being effected in every direction, prices have been restored to a favorable basis, and the business management is receiving the attention of the receivers and their advisers, a condition which has not existed for a number of years under the previous speculative management. The committee and the receivers are paying no attention to stories circulated evidently for the purpose of bearing the stock. The stockholders are of sufficient intelligence to appreciate the motive of such stories and to recognize the intrinsic value of the property. Assents to the plan of reorganization are coming in rapidly."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.]

2:45 A. M.—230 Madison Street, chimney; damage slight.

3 A. M.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dock, Pier 22 North River; damage, $100.

7:45 A. M.—Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, James Rosenthal, news stand; damage, $500.

8 A. M.—3 Forsyth Street, Oscar Casper, tenement; damage trifling.

8:30 A. M.—241 West Seventy-sixth Street, Henry B. Fisher; no damage.

8:40 A. M.—228 East Third Street, Julius Schwartz, tenement; trifling damage.

10 A. M.—1,023 Sixth Avenue, T. C. Shaw, dwelling; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—846 Third Avenue, M. Rehberger's plumber shop; damage, $50.

11:55 A. M.—26 Albany Street, James Walsh, cigars; damage slight.

2:35 P. M.—25 Greenwich Avenue, J. H. Arch, dwelling; damage, $100.

3:30 P. M.—395 Madison Street, Mrs. Henderickson, dwelling; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—137 Monroe Street, tenement, Teresa Wild, owner; damage, $200.

4:45 P. M.—462 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Jordan L. Mott, storehouse; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—47 Rutgers Street, awning; damage, $40.

5:25 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, stable occupied by Otto Schwindel; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—549 First Avenue, Mary Nugent; damage, $45.

6:30 P. M.—559 Tenth Avenue, awning burned; damage, $25.

7:10 P. M.—256 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Leonard Parker; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Burlington, Vt., March 19.—Booth's planing mill and shops, the Baldwin Refrigerator Company's factory, the Vermont Shade Roller factory, and all their storage buildings, &c., burned; loss, $250,000; insurance, $125,000.

Uxbridge, Mass., March 19.—Jeremiah Sullivan's harness shop, Greef's Block, Daniel McEndy's drug store, the Post Office, John Kelly's barber shop, Brady's meat market, and Lincoln's bakery burned, loss, $21,000.

Bloomington, Ill., March 19.—The power house of the Bloomington Electric Light and Power Company burned; loss, $75,000; insurance, about one-half.

St. Cloud, Minn., March 19.—The Kerr Block burned; loss, $60,000; insurance, $30,000.

Wadena, Minn., March 19.—The Catholic Church burned; loss, $10,000; insurance, $1,000.

LI HUNG CHANG ARRIVED

Services of the United States Ministers in Arrangements.

BRITAIN SENDS ANOTHER CRUISER

Official Advices Confirm Reports Previously Given of Questions to be Settled by the Commission.

LONDON, March 19.—A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that Li Hung Chang, with his suite, accompanied by John W. Foster, arrived at Shimonoseki at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Count Inonye immediately boarded the vessel, which conveyed the Chinese envoy, and at 10 o'clock returned, accompanied by Li Hung Chang, Mr. Foster, and the other members and attachés of the Peace Commission.

The party then visited Mr. Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of the Japanese officials delegated to treat with the Chinese envoys.

A Central News dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that Col. von Hanneken was removed from his command in the Chinese Army because the officials objected to the placing of military power in the hands of foreigners.

The cruiser Rainbow sailed from Devonport to-day to join the British squadron in Chinese waters.

The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying a rumor is current there that the Japanese are about to send an expedition against Formosa. The report is not credited here, however. It is considered more likely that a forward movement will be made toward the north in the event of the failure of the peace negotiations.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Official advices received to-day confirm fully the statements made in these dispatches a week ago as to the conditions of peace between China and Japan.

These advices show that Li Hung Chang left Tien-Tsin for Shanghai March 4, invested with plenary powers to negotiate peace on the basis of the independence of Corea, a war indemnity, a cession of territory, and an adjustment of the future relations between the two countries just as previously stated.

What is meant by the term "cession of territory," it is said, does not apply to any part of China proper, but to the Island of Formosa, and the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. "The adjustment of future relations" means extra-territorial jurisdiction in China, restriction of Chinese immigration to the coast cities of Japan, and a readjustment of the customs duties of both countries.

This understanding has been reached through the United States Ministers at Pekin and Tokio, who have acted as a medium of communication between the Foreign Offices of China and Japan. They have, it is said, discharged their functions not only with credit to themselves and to the United States, but to the other two powers as well.

It is again stated that the plenipotentiaries on both sides will not be long in reaching an understanding of some sort—either an acceptance of Japan's terms or their rejection in whole or in part.

STEAMER DONAU BURNED AT SEA

Crew of the Abandoned Vessel Was Rescued by the Delaware.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—The British tank steamer Delaware, Capt. Thomas, from New-York March 6, has arrived here, bringing the crew of the German steamer Donau, Capt. Siegel, from Hamburg, March 8, for Philadelphia, which was abandoned at sea afire, March 16, in latitude 51 degrees north, longitude 20 degrees west.

The fire was discovered March 12 in the cargo in the hold of the ship. The crew, numbering thirty-four men, made persistent efforts to extinguish the flames, working constantly day and night, but the fire slowly spread and increased in intensity until the task was hopeless, and the ship was doomed. The crew then took to the boats, and were soon afterward sighted and picked up by the Delaware.

SULTAN REIGNS IN MUSCAT.

Rebels Accept Money, Pillage Palace, Houses, and Shops, and Quit.

LONDON, March 19.—Advices from Calcutta state that the latest news from Muscat is to the effect that peace has been restored and the rebels have agreed to accept the $16,000 offered by the Sultan upon condition that they abandon their positions.

These were accordingly vacated after the palace and the houses and shops had been sacked. The Sultan, the report says, now occupies the town.

A French war ship has arrived at the port. The object of its visit is not known.

Venezuela's Trouble with Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—In the Chamber of Representatives Count de Merode Westerloo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to M. Lorand, said that the Venezuelan incident had been strangely exaggerated. Negotiations had been opened, he added, which, he trusted, would shortly result in a friendly understanding between Belgium and Venezuela, the ending of the differences between the two countries, and the protection of the interests of all concerned.

Marquis di Rudini Attacks Crispi.

PALERMO, March 19.—Marquis di Rudini, ex-Premier of Italy, in a speech here to-day accused Premier Crispi of having assumed powers beyond those conferred upon him by the Constitution, and of being incapable of deciding questions affecting public morality. If the new chamber did not wish to abdicate its prerogatives, he said, Sig. Crispi must resign.

Meade's Fleet Quits La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Admiral Meade telegraphed the Navy Department to-day that his fleet had sailed from La Guayra for San Domingo. The fleet will return to Colon March 23.

Date of Surrogate Arnold's Birth.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your very pleasant article anent the Democratic Club in yesterday's issue of The New-York Times there are some inaccuracies in the brief sketch of my record which you were good enough to include in the same.

The only one, however, which I think I should call attention to is the statement that I was born in 1833, when the fact is that the date of my birth was July 28, 1839. In view of the age limit upon judicial service prescribed by the Constitution, a little error like this, otherwise unimportant, had perhaps better not go unchallenged by me. I am doing the best I can to "catch up" with the gentlemen who have had the honor of preceding me in the task of getting into this world, and do not, I sincerely believe, require acceleration.

The same statement as to my arrival in 1838 has been published on two other occasions, coupled with other items of history which are repeated in about the same language as used in your article, and I am led to the conclusion that all emanate from the same authority. I should be glad to meet your informant and "reconcile our differences," if any exist, and the discrepancy is not, as it well may be, simply clerical.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD.

New-York, March 18, 1895.

REVENUE MARINE'S NEW CHIEF

CHARLES F. SHOEMAKER TO SUCCEED THE LATE CAPT. SHEPARD.

Thirty-five Years' Experience in the Revenue and Life-Saving Services—Fellow-Officers Highly Pleased.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Carlisle directed his assistant, Mr. Hamlin, to-day to notify Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker of the Revenue Cutter Hudson, now on duty in New-York, to report to the Treasury Department to-morrow morning for duty, presumably, as Chief of the Revenue Marine, to succeed the late Capt. Shepard. The Secretary had previously instructed his assistant to have a Captain's commission made out for Mr. Shoemaker, and forwarded to him, and the commission and the order calling him to Washington reached him at the same time.

Capt. Shoemaker was at the top of the First Lieutenant list, and was in the line of early promotion when the death of Capt. Shepard occurred. The new Chief of the Revenue Marine is a life-long Democrat,

Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker.
The New Chief of the Revenue Marine Service.

who enjoys the confidence and the esteem of a large number of men prominent in official life, both east and west. Although the junior Captain of this division of the Treasury Department, he has a long and varied experience to his credit, and his record for thoroughness, intelligence, and discretion is of the best. The alert and progressive officers of the Revenue Marine will welcome his assignment to this important office.

Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, whose formal appointment as Chief of the Revenue Marine Service may be expected to-day, is probably better fitted for the position than any other man in the service. For the greater part of thirty-five years he has been actively engaged in the Revenue and Life-Saving Services, and his record in both those departments is a most enviable one. His thorough and valuable work in the Life-Saving Service caused him to be promoted to the position of Assistant Inspector of the Third District, comprising the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island, and his efficiency as an effioer in the Revenue Service has long been recognized by his superiors and subordinates.

The popularity of Capt. Shoemaker may be measured by the numerous telegrams of congratulation which have been sent him by men in all ranks of the two services since the announcement of his call to Washington. His house, in Brooklyn, last evening presented a scene of much confusion, owing to the hosts of friends who came to bid him farewell on his departure, which takes place to-day.

The early life of Lieut. Shoemaker was a remarkable one in many ways. He was born in the town of Glendale, Clearfield County, Iowa, March 27, 1841. His father was the late Capt. William R. Shoemaker of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, who at that time was stationed at the various frontier garrisons in the territory between Illinois and Kansas. When young Shoemaker was eight years old he crossed the plains with old Col. "Jock" Monroe, who was commissioned, shortly after the Mexican war, to lead 1,500 men to New-Mexico to stock the military posts there.

From that time until his seventeenth year he, as well as his mother and brothers and sisters, led a rather nomadic life, accompanying Capt. Shoemaker to the various posts to which he was assigned. He became an adept at Indian fighting and could pull a rifle trigger with many a scout on the plains. Notwithstanding the fact that his life was so full of stirring events and danger, the boy found time to glean knowledge in various ways. He had no educational advantages whatever, and the learning that he acquired was due entirely to his own perseverance and to the aid which he received from the members of the family.

He made a specialty of mathematics, and in 1858 he was appointed an acting midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis by Miguel Otero, then the delegate to Congress from New-Mexico. At the end of three years at the Naval Academy he resigned and entered the Revenue Cutter Service as a Third Lieutenant, commissioned Nov. 20, 1860, by James Buchanan, President, and Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. His first orders as an officer in the Revenue Cutter Service took him to the Lewis Cass, stationed at Mobile, Ala. He was attached to this vessel when the State of Alabama seceded in the spring of 1861. The vessel was taken possession of by the State authorities of Alabama at the same time that the Confederate forces occupied Fort Morgan, at the mouth of the Mobile Bay. The commanding officer of the Lewis Cass, Capt. James J. Morrison, arranged with the State authorities to take possession of the vessel, resigned his commission in the United States service, and cast his fortunes with the Confederate cause. Third Lieut. Shoemaker, however, his brother officers, and all the crew made the best of their way back to the North, remaining loyal to the Government.

From that time until April 4, 1864, he served in various revenue vessels of the service, on guard duty at the Port of New-York, and in convoying vessels on the coast. At that date he resigned from the service and went into business in the West. In June, 1868, he was recommissioned a Lieutenant, and served until 1875 at the various stations along the Atlantic coast. He was then appointed Assistant Inspector of the Life-Saving Stations, in the office of the Inspector of that service at New-York City, where he remained one year. His appointment as Assistant Inspector of the Life-Saving Stations of the Third District immediately followed. Under the direction of Sumner I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, he reorganized the district from top to bottom, and put it in efficient working order.

Two years later he was transferred to the office of the General Superintendent, at Washington His duties there were varied, such as investigating the loss of life in wrecks, the complaints against crews, and keepers of stations in all the districts of the service. In 1882 he was detached at his own request, and assigned to duty as executive office of the revenue steamer "Seward," serving in the Gulf of Mexico, and three years later was reassigned to duties as Assistant Inspector of the Life-Saving Stations in the Third District. Having reorganized and improved this district, he was thereafter employed until 1891 in the inspection of all the districts of the Life-Saving Service, excepting the Twelfth, on the Pacific coast. During three years of this time, the Inspector, Capt. James H. Merriman, was a paralytic, and almost all the work devolved upon Lieut. Shoemaker. He located and obtained sites for stations, conducted 300 investigations, and brought serious charges against four Assistant Superintendents.

In April, 1891, he was assigned to the command of the revenue steamer Washington, on harbor duty at this port. In 1893 he took his vessel to Philadelphia, and returned with the revenue cutter Hudson, on which he served until he received the order from Secretary Carlisle to go to Washington.

'FOOTPRINTS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON"

H. H. Ragan's Illustrated Lecture in Chickering Hall.

The first of the Ragan illustrated lectures was given yesterday morning in Chickering Hall before a large audience.

H. H. Ragan is a graduate of Yale, and has devoted much of his life to travel and study. His subject yesterday was "Footprints of George Washington." He is thoroughly familiar with his subject, and spoke with an ease and grace not always found on the lecture platform. The chief subdivisions of the lecture were:

The ancestral home in England, birthplace; boyhood home at Fredericksburg; Lord Fairfax and Greenway Court; expedition to the Ohio; Fort Necessity; march with Braddock; at Winchester; first meeting with Martha Custis; the marriage; at Mount Vernon; a Virginia Burgess; a Delegate to Congress; opening of the Revolution; Commander in Chief at Cambridge; capture of Boston; at New-York; the Morris House; retreat through the Jerseys; crossing the Delaware; capture of Trenton; night march to Princeton; where Mercer fell; Nassau Hall; at Morristown; Fort Nonsense; Washington's Rock; at Germantown; at Valley Forge; battle of Monmouth; the great treason; in pursuit of Cornwallis; Yorktown; at Newburg; refusing the crown; entry into New-York; the parting at Fraunce's Tavern; resigning his commission; at Mount Vernon again; inauguration as first President; re-election; final retirement; falling asleep; his life an inspiration.

This lecture will be repeated at 11 o'clock each morning this week, except on Saturday, when it will be given at 3 P. M.

DISCREDITING THEIR STATE'S GOOD NAME

An Answer to the Statement of Mr. Manning and Mr. Howard.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—Replying to the press statement sent out from New-York last night, containing an interview with Congressman Howard of Alabama and J. C. Manning of that State, in which the credit of their State is assailed, and in which Mr. Manning, as "President of the Southern Ballot Rights League," expresses himself upon the Cooper Union meeting which he has worked up, The Constitution of to-morrow will say:

These men are engaged in discrediting the good name of Alabama in New-York and in demoralizing and depreciating the value of its securities. This may be a very commendable work to men who permit their political antagonism to lead them into a crusade against their own State, but to the great majority of the people of Alabama and everywhere else where they are known, the mission of these men will not be favorably received.

We observe that Mr. J. C. Manning, who signs himself as President of the "Southern Ballot Rights League," is out in a long interview in a New-York newspaper concerning a meeting which is to be held in Cooper Union for the purpose of discussing "ballot outrages in the South." He announces that he has secured the co-operation of a number of New-Yorkers, among whom are Dr. Parkhurst, John H. Inman, Recorder Goff, John S. Wise, Gen. Porter, and Mayor Strong, and in presenting a list of those announced as leading members of the league he names, among others, Mr. Clark Howell of The Atlanta Constitution as one of its Vice Presidents.

As far as Mr. Howell is concerned, he knows personally nothing of the league or its purposes, and has not been notified of his election to the position referred to by Mr. Manning, and, had he been, would have respectfully declined, not that he is not intensely interested in the purity of the ballot, but because he prefers to proceed in the advocacy of such reforms as are necessary as his judgment dictates, and it does not approve Mr. Manning or his course.

Public sentiment in the South is in favor of fair elections, and that sentiment is growing every day, but the movement will be injured, rather than aided, if the instruments of its success are to be such as those who have taken this worthy cause as the cloak of their crusade against the good name of their own State.

It is probable that one of the objects of the New-York meeting contemplates a call for a fair election fund, and, if this step is next in order, it is to be hoped that no contributions will be based on the understanding that Mr. Howell is an officer in Mr. Manning's league.

The people of Georgia in general will approve of the sentiments expressed in this article.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 19.—Dr. R. A. Mosely, Jr., Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, characterizes the manifesto of the two Populists—Congressman Howard and Legislator Manning—relative to the financial condition of Alabama as a most disgraceful act on the part of two men occupying prominent positions. No man, he says, has the right to attack the credit of his own State. "The statement is an egregious blunder, to say the least of it," he continues, "and seems to seek to drive men and money from Alabama."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles M. Baker.

Charles M. Baker, a well-known coffee merchant of this city and a prominent member of the Seventh Regiment, died yesterday morning at his home, in the Florence apartment house, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue.

Mr. Baker was born in this city on Feb. 12, 1856. He was graduated from the College of the City of New-York and entered business immediately after leaving college. He later became the senior member of the firm of Baker & Young, coffee merchants. Mr. Baker was unmarried. He was a son of George A. Baker, the portrait painter, who died in 1881.

Mr. Baker was First Sergeant of Company B, Seventh Regiment, and with his company he went on duty during the recent car strike in Brooklyn. He contracted a severe cold while there, and ten days ago this developed into pneumonia, which caused his death.

Mr. Baker was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, the New-York Athletic Club, Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, Brooklyn Canoe Club, and the Reform Club.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Freeholder Jacob Kierstead of Newark, N. J., died Monday night of pneumonia. He had been Assessor, was a member of the First Township Committee in Franklin Township, and served three years on the Essex County Board of Freeholders, until he was legislated out of office. He was elected Freeholder for the fourth time last Fall. He was a member of the Republican General Committee of Essex County and the recognized leader of the party in Franklin Township. He was sixty-two years old.

—Mrs. Lester L. Potter, wife of the Rev. L. I. Potter of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday afternoon. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Towne of Oneida, N. Y. Her mother was "Fanny Forrester," a writer of children's stories, and a grand niece of Charles Kingsley, the English novelist.

—Asa S. Curtis of Stratford, Conn., died Monday night. He was eighty-two years old. He enlisted as a fifer, without pay, in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served during the war. He was for many years a prominent Republican.

—Ambrose E. West, an ex-Alderman of Providence, R. I., and an ex-Assemblyman, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was a member of the State Central Democratic Committee. He leaves a wife and six children.

—Judge L. I. Burdett of Cooperstown, N. Y., died yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla. He was eighty-four years old. He was a wealthy and influential citizen of Cooperstown, where he had lived nearly all his life.

Count d'Osten-Sacken at Berlin.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Cologne Gazette announces that Count d'Osten-Sacken, the Russian Minister to Bavaria, has been appointed Russian Minister to Germany, to succeed Count Schouvaloff.

Found a Valuable Pin.

Policeman Frank A. Flynn of the West Thirtieth Street Station picked up, near Abbey's Theatre, yesterday morning, a scarfpin containing twenty cut diamonds surrounding a pearl. Flynn took the pin to the station, whence it was sent to the Property Clerk, at Police Headquarters. A jeweler appraised the pin's value at between $500 and $700.

"Chacaqua," E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

FROST—WILLIS.—On March 19, at the residence of Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, by the Rev. Wm. Fisher Lewis, Lillie Evelynn Macaulay Willis to Clarence Hait Frost.

ROBERTS—BREEDEN.—On Tuesday, March 12, 1895, at the residence of the bride, Glen Ridge, N. J., by the Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, Arthur Sterling Roberts of Montclair, N. J., to Ora Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Breeden.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1895, at the Florence Apartment House, Charles M. Baker, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COMPANY B, 7TH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y.,
New-York, March 19, 1895.

It is with profound sorrow the commanding officer announces the death of First Sergeant Charles M. Baker. The members of this company are requested to attend his funeral services, in citizen's dress, at Trinity Chapel, 25th St. and Broadway, Thursday, March 21, at 3 P. M.
DANIEL A. NESBITT, Captain.

BARNES.—On Sunday, March 17, Mary Starr, wife of John C. Barnes and daughter of the late Chandler Starr.

Funeral service at the house, 10 A. M., on Wednesday, March 20. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of family from her late residence, 121 East 20th St.

BRATENAHL.—On Monday, March 18, 1895, at the Dakota Apartment House, Dr. Gustav Weber Bratenahl, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th St. and Madison Avenue, on Wednesday, March 20, at 3 P. M. Interment at Cleveland, Ohio.

EATON.—At his residence in Brooklyn, Sabbath evening, March 17, Prof. Darwin G. Eaton, in his 73d

VOTE AGAINST FOOTBALL

Harvard's Faculty Refuse to Rescind Their Former Resolution.

THE ATHLETIC COMMITTEE'S PLEA

To No Avail They Said Rules of the Game Would Be Modified and Dangerous Plays Eliminated.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—The Harvard Faculty, in answer to the Athletic Committee's report on football, has refused to reconsider its former vote, but has passed the following resolution:

"The Faculty, having received and considered a communication from the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, dated Feb. 25, 1895, remains of the opinion that no student under its charge should be permitted to take part in intercollegiate football contests."

The report of the Athletic Committee was in part as follows:

Cambridge, Feb. 25, 1895.

To the Faculty of Arts and Sciences:

Dear Sirs: The resolution of Feb. 19, "That the Faculty of Arts and Sciences desires the Committee on Athletics to put a stop to all intercollegiate football contests," has been carefully considered. In reply, the committee desires to say that many weeks ago it decided that, unless the character of intercollegiate football was radically improved, Harvard must withdraw from the game. On Jan. 19, in a formal communication, the Athletic Committee requested the graduate football advisers to take counsel as to the best means of reducing the risk of personal injury, and of eliminating from the contests the unsportsmanlike spirit which marked the game at Springfield this year, and to report the result of its deliberations to the committee before arranging games with other colleges.

"In compliance with the committee's request, the football advisers had several meetings, and have submitted their report in substance as follows: In order to lessen the excessive notoriety and bring the game within the proper limits of a college sport, it recommends: First—That all games be played upon the home grounds of the competitors.

"Second—That the sale of tickets be limited to graduates and undergraduates, for themselves and their guests.

"Third—That all efforts on the part of the press to give undue publicity to the game throughout the season be discouraged."

They also recommend the abandonment of the Summer practice.

"The advisers add that the adoption of the foregoing recommendations will have a marked effect in reducing expenditures and receipts. They recommend also a reduction in the price of tickets to the games. In regard to physical injuries, they point out that the majority of the accidents happened in the early weeks of practice, and were caused by too strenuous play before the men were sufficiently hardened, and that the changes in training already mentioned, with others in contemplation, can hardly fail to prevent a repetition of the last season's experience. In order further to diminish the liability of injury, they also recommend several novel and radical changes in the rules relating to a fair catch, low tackling, disqualification, and reduction of time for resumption of play. In conclusion, the football advisers say that they fully realize that the present situation of the game is critical, and that unless the truly objectionable features are removed it were best that football be dropped from the present list of intercollegiate sports at Harvard.

"The Athletic Committee regrets that no opportunity was given it to make this statement of its views and action before the Faculty recommended so radical a change as the abolition of an intercollegiate sport of twenty years' standing and of undeniably great advantages, moral as well as physical.

"The committee proposes to consider additional measures of reform, and would be pleased to receive any suggestions from the Faculty upon any of the points mentioned in this communication. It has no illusions as to the evils of intercollegiate football in its present condition, but it is reluctant to believe that Yale and Harvard teams cannot compete with each other in the spirit of gentlemen, or that it is impossible to bring the sport into a proper relation with the main purposes of college life. They have great confidence in the judgment and sportsmanlike spirit of Dr. Brooks and his associates, and it is therefore its unanimous opinion that it is worth while to make an earnest, determined effort to free the game from its objectionable features, with a clear understanding that if the experiment is not successful all further attempts to save the game at Harvard shall be abandoned."

There was but one interpretation put on to-day's vote. It is a leave to withdraw, a courteous intimation that the Athletic Committee will be allowed to take the first step if they choose, but football will be abolished. A milder resolution, leaving the final disposition in the matter to the committee, was lost by one vote. The present resolution was passed by a considerable majority. It is confidently expected that the Athletic Committee will not take action, but will go down with colors flying. The three undergraduate members and the three graduates would feel it due to the bodies they represent to defend the game to the last. While the Faculty members are all friendly to football the matter will probably rest until President Elliot returns from Egypt, when, if the pressure from the graduates has not proved too strong, the Faculty will finally abolish football.

AN EASY RACE FOR THE AILSA

Started in the Cruising Contest to Stretch Her Sails.

NICE, March 19.—In the yachting cruise from Monaco to Nice to-day the Ailsa arrived first, at 10:22:25; the Valkyrie I., second, at 10:38:10, and the Corsair, third, at 10:39:31. The prizes were not important enough to induce the Britannia to compete, and the Ailsa sailed merely to stretch her sails.

The Dakotah was first in the smaller series of the same cruise, Bebelle second, and Rolla III. third. The weather was clear, with a fair southerly breeze.

The next race, when the Ailsa will meet the Britannia, will be on Saturday. She will then be in better shape than in any race in which she has started yet. Capt. Jay and his crew are getting the boat in shape very fast. On the 26th she will cruise from Nice to Monaco and return. Then she will take part in the Marseilles races.

WILL BE A FAST YACHT.

George Gould Expects the Cup Defender to Beat Vigilant Easily.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Mr George J. Gould, who has enjoyed a couple of days' shooting on Spesutia Island, expects to return to New-York to-day. While seated in a ducking blind, with his friend, Mr. Henry W. Maxwell, of New-York, Mr. Gould's thoughts wandered to yachting and he said he believed this would be the greatest season for that sport this country had ever seen. He continued:

"I think the new cup defender will be the greatest boat that can be built. She will, I think, be several minutes faster than the Vigilant. I do not know, but I think it probable that Capt. Hank Haff will be the captain of the new boat. On Tuesday Capt. Charles Barr sails with a crew from New-York to Southampton, England, to bring the Vigilant to New-York. I expect them back with the boat early in May.

"I am not bringing the Vigilant home with any idea that she can beat the new cup defender; on the contrary, I am virtually sure she cannot, but I expect to prove her a worthy trial boat, so that a line may be gotten on the merits of the cup defender.

"If such an unexpected thing should occur as the Vigilant's beating the new boat, then the Vigilant will be placed at the disposal of the New-York Yacht Club, but there is only the slightest possibility of the new boat being a failure."

THE VIGILANT'S CREW SAIL.

Capt. Barr Expects to Have the Yacht Here by May 10.

Capt. "Charlie" Barr and a crew of eighteen men sailed yesterday morning for Southampton on the steamer Saale. They will put the Vigilant in shape for her ocean voyage at once, and bring the famous cup-defender of 1893 back to this country.

Capt. Barr had as his first mate L. Miller, who was on the Vigilant last year, and J. Croxton of Boston went as second mate. It is expected that the Vigilant will start on her trip home about April 15. Capt. Barr thinks it will take twenty-five days to cross the ocean, so that she should be here by May 10, in ample time to fit out for the June regattas. Mate Miller says he will be disappointed if the Vigilant does not sight Sandy Hook after being twenty days out. She will make the voyage rigged as a yawl, as she went over last year.

George Gould has decided not to lengthen the boat. E. A. Willard consulted with the Herreshoffs about making the alterations, and they advised against it. She will be put in the finest possible condition though, and will be used as a trial boat for the new cup-defender.

CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET MATCHES

Schedule Arranged by the Metropolitan District League.

The championship schedule of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was drawn up at a meeting at the Cricketers' Club Monday night. Before this business was reached, James D. Boyd, R. St. G. Walker, and Jerome Flannery, the committee appointed to amend the constitution and by-laws, made a lengthy report, which was approved. The principal changes suggested are: Limiting each club at general meetings to one vote; preventing clubs which have not declared their intention of continuing their membership from taking part in the proceedings of the annual meeting, and providing for the election of new clubs, which can now only be admitted at the annual meeting by a two-thirds vote.

The following is a list of championship matches to be played:

June 8—Manhattan vs. New-York, at Prospect Park; Staten Island vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Livingston.

June 15—New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. New-York, at Bergen Point; Manhattan vs. Staten Island, at Prospect Park.

June 22—Brooklyn vs. New-York, at Prospect Park.

June 29—Manhattan vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Prospect Park.

July 6—Staten Island vs. New-York, at Livingston; Manhattan vs. Brooklyn, at Prospect Park.

July 13—Brooklyn vs. Staten Island, at Prospect Park.

July 20—Brooklyn vs. New-York, at Prospect Park.

July 27—New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Manhattan, at Bergen Point.

Aug. 3—Manhattan vs. New-York, at Prospect Park; Staten Island vs. Brooklyn, at Livingston.

Aug. 10—Manhattan vs. Brooklyn, at Prospect Park; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Staten Island, at Bergen Point.

Aug. 17—Staten Island vs. Manhattan, at Livingston; Brooklyn vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 24—New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. New-York, at Bergen Point.

Aug. 31—Staten Island vs. New-York, at Livingston.

Sept. 7—New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Brooklyn, at Bergen Point.

Metropolitan Insurance Cricketers.

The annual meeting of the cricket department of the Metropolitan Insurance Athletic Association was held on Monday evening at its rooms, 1 Madison Avenue, H. A. Young, Vice President of the New-York Cricket Association, presiding. Messrs. G. W. Henderson and W. S. Baker, Jr., were unanimously elected as Captain and Vice Captain, respectively. The manager was in a position to state that there are over thirty applicants for positions upon the team. All communications regarding arrangements for games, &c., are to be addressed to S. T. Hughes, cricket, manager, 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

FOR INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fine Bowling by the Experts on the Germania Alleys.

The Germania Alleys were taxed to their utmost capacity last night with bowling men from this city and vicinity. They were attracted by the games rolled for honors in the Thum individual tournament, which brought together such well-known sphere wielders as "Nick" Thyne of the Linden Grove of Brooklyn, Charles Sievers of the Franklin Club of Harlem, and "Dan" Frercks of the champion Rosedale of this city.

To-morrow night Taylor and Ryan of the Paterson Club of New-Jersey, and Wilckens of the Orchards will tackle the pins.

The scores:

SERIES NO. 7.—FIRST GAME.

Sievers 10 29 48 58 75 84 102 120 139 159
Thyne 18 37 54 78 93 117 137 155 172 181
Strikes—Sievers, 0; Thyne, 2. Spares—Sievers, 7; Thyne, 7. Breaks—Sievers, 3; Thyne, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Sievers 20 38 48 57 74 84 101 110 120
Thyne 18 26 45 64 82 100 120 140 160
Strikes—Sievers, 1; Thyne, 2. Spares—Sievers, 4; Thyne, 5. Breaks—Sievers, 8; Thyne, 3.

THIRD GAME.

Sievers 20 39 58 76 86 105 121 141 161 179
Thyne 10 30 50 67 77 87 106 126 146 166
Strikes—Sievers, 2; Thyne, 2. Spares—Sievers, 7. Thyne, 5. Breaks—Sievers, 1; Thyne, 3.

FOURTH GAME.

Sievers 30 47 66 76 96 114 123 133 150 160
Thyne 18 35 45 64 84 104 122 132 142 162
Strikes—Sievers, 3; Thyne, 1. Spares—Sievers, 3; Thyne, 6. Breaks—Sievers, 4; Thyne, 3.
Averages—Sievers, 159½; Thyne, 167¼. Umpire—"Dan" Frercks.

SERIES NO. 8—FIRST GAME.

Frercks 16 33 51 61 81 101 121 141 161 187
Sievers 20 38 47 66 83 93 111 120 140 160
Strikes—Frercks, 3; Sievers, 3. Spares—Frercks, 6; Sievers, 4. Breaks—Frercks, 1; Sievers, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Frercks 19 37 52 71 90 108 128 146 155 170
Sievers 28 48 68 88 108 128 146 165 184 203
Strikes—Frercks, 1; Sievers, 4. Spares—Frercks, 8; Sievers, 6. Break—Frercks, 1.

THIRD GAME.

Frercks 19 37 47 77 103 121 131 150 168 187
Sievers 20 40 70 99 119 137 147 167 184 202
Strikes—Frercks, 3; Sievers, 5. Spares—Frercks, 5; Sievers, 4. Breaks—Frercks, 2; Sievers, 1.

FOURTH GAME.

Frercks 18 38 58 76 96 116 135 145 165 185
Sievers 19 38 55 72 89 109 129 148 166 185
Strikes—Frercks, 3; Sievers, 1. Spares—Frercks, 6; Sievers, 9. Break—Frercks, 1.

FIFTH GAME.

Frercks 19 38 57 75 94 114 141 160 170 190
Sievers 10 38 48 58 77 98 115 134 153 171
Strikes—Frercks, 3; Sievers, 1. Spares—Frercks, 6; Sievers, 7. Breaks—Frercks, 1; Sievers, 2.

SIXTH GAME.

Frercks 10 30 50 70 99 119 139 158 168 178
Sievers 9 28 48 68 88 118 147 167 184 194
Strikes—Frercks, 4; Sievers, 4. Spares—Frercks, 3; Sievers, 4. Breaks—Frercks, 2; Sievers, 2.
Averages—Frercks, 182 5-6; Sievers, 185 3-5.
Umpire—G. C. Kofter.

SERIES NO. 9. FIRST GAME.

Thyne 10 20 38 56 71 81 91 110 130 150
Frercks 19 38 58 78 98 118 137 155 171 181
Strikes—Thyne, 1; Frercks, 2. Spares—Thyne, 5; Frercks, 7. Breaks—Thyne, 4; Frercks, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Thyne 20 39 59 78 88 107 125 144 163 180
Frercks 19 37 55 78 83 103 133 163 191 211
Strikes—Thyne, 2; Frercks, 4. Spares—Thyne, 7; Frercks, 5. Breaks—Thyne, 1; Frercks, 1.

THIRD GAME.

Thyne 20 38 58 78 95 115 135 154 174 194
Frercks 18 28 46 56 64 74 94 114 132 141
Strikes—Thyne, 4; Frercks, 1. Spares—Thyne, 6; Frercks, 4. Breaks—Frercks, 5.

FOURTH GAME.

Thyne 18 37 53 63 83 103 123 143 173 201
Frercks 20 40 57 66 84 101 119 138 148 168
Strikes—Thyne, 4; Frercks, 2. Spares—Thyne, 5; Frercks, 6. Breaks—Thyne, 1; Frercks, 2.

FIFTH GAME.

Thyne 10 28 38 58 77 87 96 116 145 165
Frercks 20 39 58 77 97 117 135 143 153 173
Strikes—Thyne, 3; Frercks, 2. Spares—Thyne, 3; Frercks, 6. Breaks—Thyne, 4; Frercks, 2.
Averages—Thyne, 178; Frercks, 174 4-5.
Umpire—G. C. Kofter.

Miss Coe's Bowling Club.

Bowling is quite popular as a Lenten pastime this season. Besides the Knickerbocker tournament, quite a number of private clubs have been organized. Among them is Miss Coe's club. Miss Coe is a very bright young lady living on Eighty-fourth Street, and when she announced to her friends that they were to have a bowling club "and all in favor please say aye" she was quickly surrounded by her friends, who were anxious to join. The club, being very exclusive, was limited to ten ladies.

Miss Coe is a fine bowler and has scored over 100. They play every Monday afternoon at Prof. Savage's bowling alleys. Miss Schroeder, Miss Middleton, Mrs. Shirrin, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Nagle, Miss Von Progue, and Miss Boyse are some of the ladies that belong. The dress is a silk blouse of any hue, quite loose, and a rather short skirt of serge.

TOP PRICE FOR A PACER

Ellersley Maid Brings $2,100 at Madison Square Garden Sale.

MR. HAMMOND'S STOCK IN DEMAND

Better Average Gained for the Eastern Horses Than for the Consignment from the Pacific Coast.

For the first time since trotting stock from California has been in competition with Eastern products at an auction sale in this city the home-grown material ruled the market yesterday. To David S. Hammond, who has been a careful collector and breeder from the best blood, belongs the honor of sending a consignment of young stock to Madison Square Garden that fetched better average prices than the two lots from the Pacific coast disposed of on Monday. Those from San Mateo Farm yielded a rate of a little over $370, while Mr. Hammond got $8,335 for the twenty-one he sold yesterday, making an average of $396.90 per head. He also led all the individual prices of Monday, when the fast-pacing filly, Ellersley Maid, brought $2,100.

Capt. "Jack" Dawson, who made the winning bid, is supposed to have acted for H. T. Dykman of White Plains, who is a clever reinsman, and drives his own fliers on the turf.

The attendance was even larger than on the first day, a delegation from Boston, where the pacer is popular, coming over to take a hand in the competition for Ellersley Maid. George W. Leavitt, who has just returned from Canada, and an earlier trip to Kentucky, where he purchased Larable and other crack youngsters, was in the party, along with F. W. Smith, owner of Judge Austin, Paul, and others with fast marks, and Allen Lowe, who brought out the fast stallion of that name, and believes that the pacer is the animal for lively sport. Mr. Smith kept in the battle for Mr. Hammond's fleet young mare till she reached $1,500, but that was all he cared to give for an untried one.

Before this gilt-edged lot was offered, a small string from Avon was sold, Rose King, a five-year-old, being the only one to go as high as $200. The first of the Hammond lot, a colt by Almonarch, went for $190, and then the competition became more spirited.

Maud Mart, sister to Quarterstretch, 2:15, and 'Frisco, 2:27¾, inherits enough performing blood to make her valuable for breeding, so that H. R. Murray of this city gets a rare bargain at $260. The roadster qualities of Percy Woodnut attracted John H. Shults, who got this big substantial young gelding for $320. Kitty Cobb, a stoutly-bred daughter of Rumor, cost J. C. Stratton $370. The speedy black stallion Stanza caught everybody by his rapid, bold action, but a complaining leg kept his value down to $270.

For the royally-bred filly Estha there was a spirited rivalry, in which W. Knapp came off conqueror, at a cost of $800. Selina, whose turf name is Selma, is presumably in foal to Chimes, so that at $700 she is a safe investment.

It remained for Ellersley Maid to carry off the honors both for speed and value. This racy-looking young mare had been carefully inspected by many fanciers of a pacer, and her showing in the ring more than justified the expectations of her admirers. She was started at $500, and the bidding waxed fast and furious till it reached the top price of the day, as already stated.

Mr. Dykman, who is supposed to have bought Ellersley Maid, will doubtless put her in training this season, and as she is by the same sire as Joe Patchen, out of a much more fashionably bred dam, great things are expected of this fleet three-year-old.

Next to the top price of the day came Eda Orr, whose record of 2:29½ makes her eligible to the slow trotting classes. She was bid up to $820. Mr. Hammond drew largely from the now disbanded Fashion Stud for his brood mares, and in Dorris Romilly had a splendid representative of the strains from that once-famous establishment. She is by Stranger out of the double producer Sappho, and H. R. Murray added her to his collection at $500. The last of Mr. Hammond's choice collection was Dago, a gelding bred exactly like Digma, who was one of the best colts ever raised in the North. He was cheap enough at $410, and should make a breadwinner on the turf.

The draft from Stony Ford Farm occupied the balance of the afternoon and the greater part of the evening. Charles Backman, the owner of that renowned old trotting nursery, was present with several of his club friends in this city. He has never had the same success with his stock at auction as breeders from a distance, and several of the forty-six head he disposed of yesterday went for less than $100. The prize of this lot was the bay mare Sunshine, who has the valued Hambletonian-Star cross through her dam. She was never on the turf, though John A. Goldsmith trained her for a short time in 1893 at Poughkeepsie, and W. R. Janvier, who secured Sunshine for $760, will probably use her for breeding on his farm at Ticonderoga.

Late in the afternoon a black colt by Kentucky Prince, out of Alma, a sister to the old champion, Dexter, was shown to harness. He has a world of speed, and one expert remarked: "There is the only trotter I have seen to-day." A. A. Bonner had a line on this nimble youngster before he came from the farm, and got him for $285. He was promptly christened Little Dexter, and will have a chance to make a name for himself on the track.

Tuscarora, with a mark of 2:22½ at two years, was the top figure at the night sale, Mr. Backman's Superintendent, Hogan, paying $525 for this young stallion. James A. Butler was a liberal patron, and Banker James McClenahan selected a colt by Alcantara for $375.

There are several with fast records in to-day's offerings including Billy A., 2:13¾, one of Brooklyn's crack trotters. Charles H. Kerner sells a fine lot of very fashionable bred horses. Nathan Straus will also dispose of six, and there is a larger consignment from a stock farm at Derby, Vt.

Following are the horses that brought over $100:

CONSIGNMENT OF M. J. HENDRICK, AVON, N. Y.

Brown gelding, 1890,) by King Philip-dam by Harrison Clay; J. F. Gibson, New-York $150
Rose King, b. m., (1890,) by King Philip-dam by Ledger; E. N. Nix 220
Black gelding, (1890,) by King Philip-dam by Beekman; W. W. Barstow, Somerville, N. J. 130
Black gelding, (1890,) by King Philip-dam by Jones's Champion; W. W. Barstow 100
Estie, br. m., (1888,) by Patchen Wilkes-Miss Bell, by Coronet; W. B. C. Pearson, Holyoke, Mass. 120

CONSIGNMENT OF D. S. HAMMOND, NEW-YORK.

Captain Wheeler, b. c., (1893,) by Almonarch-Lavinia, by Baird's Hambletonian Prince; C. J. Williams, Stony Brook, N.Y. $190
Black colt, (1893,) by Mambrino King-Maud Mast, by Quartermaster; G. H. Halliday, Rhinebeck, N. Y. 210
Maud Mast, blk. m., (1887,) by Quartermaster-Lady Schofield, by Tippoo Saib; H. R. Murray, New-York 280
Percy Woodnut, ch. g. (1890,) by Woodnut-Ellie Fox, by Red Wilkes; John H. Shults, New-York 320
Kitty Cobb, br. m., (1888,) by Rumor-Jenny Cobb, by Charles Caffrey; J. C. Stratton, New-York 370
Stanza, 2:22½, blk. s., (1887,) by Stranger-Sonnet, by Jay Gould; J. C. Tone, New-York 270
Estha, b. f., (1893,) by Arion-Selina, by General Washington; W. Knapp, New-York 800
Selina, 2:30½, b. m., (1888,) by General Washington-Sonnet, by Jay Gould; W. Miller, Westfield, N. J. 700
Ellersley Maid, br. f., (1892,) by Patchen Wilkes-Mamie Clay, by Young Jim; J. F. Dawson, New-York 2,100
Eda Orr, 2:29½, b. m., (1888,) by Atwood-Dell, by Billy Campbell; J. Williams, New-York 820
Chestnut filly, (1894,) by Percy Woodnut-Maud Mast, by Quartermaster; G. H. Halliday 210
Bay filly, (1893,) by Almonarch-Baby Stewart, by Aparka; H. L. Smith, Lehighton, Penn. 135
Brown filly, (1893,) by Almonarch-Axia, by Hermes; J. C. Tone, New-York 230
Dorris Romilly, br. m., (1890,) by Stranger-Sappho, by Jay Gould; H. R. Murray 500
Brown filly, (1893,) by Chimes-Fleet, by Wilkesdale; J. C. Tone 140
Monarchess, b. f., (1893,) by Almonarch-Sally Bradburn, by Mohican; W. Knapp 150
Harry Duval, br. c., (1894,) by Almonarch-Susie West, by Allie West; B. F. Kendig, New-York 120
Brown colt, (1894,) by Almonarch-Mamie Clay, by Young Jim; C. R. Maltby, Plainfield, N. J. 220
Delia, br. f., (1893,) by Conductor-Dictora, by Dictator; A. B. Darling, New-York 200
Dago, ch. g., (1890,) by Rumor-Daisy, by Socrates; B. B. Smith, Mechanicsville, N. Y. 410

CONSIGNMENT FROM STONY FORD STUD, STONY FORD, N. Y.

Bay filly, (1891,) by Antonio-Blue Silk, by Kentucky Wilkes; C. Valentine, New-York $180
Bay colt, (1893,) by Kentucky Prince-Lady Kerner, by Prescott; F. S. Whitmore, Goshen, N. Y. 150
Bay colt, (1893,) by Alcantara-Katie Clark, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; J. A. Butler, New-York 230
Chestnut colt, (1893,) by Nutwood-Barcena Wilkes, by Alcantara; W. W. Breckinridge, Peekskill, N. Y. 150
Brown colt, (1892,) by Kentucky Prince-Barcena Wilkes, by Alcantara; Charles Kling, New-York 160
Black filly, (1892,) by Kentucky Prince-Meander, by Messenger Duroc; B. S. Van Orden, Spring Valley, N. Y. 110
Elusiana, b. f., (1892,) by Antonio-Niagara, by Smuggler; J. R. Brown, New-York 220
Bay gelding, (1891,) by Antonio-Niagara, by Smuggler; James Began, New-York 180
Sunshine, b. m., (1888,) by Kentucky Prince-Starbeam, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; W. R. Janvier, New-York 780
Clarissa, ch. f., (1892,) by Mansfield-Mary Whitman, by Kentucky Prince; W. Miller, Westfield, N. Y. 150
Chestnut colt, (1893,) by Mansfield-Mary Whitman, by Kentucky Prince; J. Gavin, Chester, N. Y. 100
Little Dexter, blk. c., (1892,) by Kentucky Prince-Alma, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; A. A. Bonner, N. Y. 285
Lady Primrose, b. f., (1891,) by Antonio-Tuberose, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; D. J. Jones, Flushing, L. I. $110
Chestnut colt, (1893,) by Nutwood-Miranda, by Messenger Duroc; J. A. Butler, New-York 245
Chestnut colt, (1891,) by Kentucky-Prince-Miranda, by Messenger Duroc; E. E. Bergen, Newark, N. J. 205
Chestnut colt, by Alcantara-Prolific, by Electioneer; James McClenahan, New-York 375
Chestnut filly, (1891,) by Antonio-Prolific, by Electlooner; J. A. Butler 290
Tuscorora, 2:22½, b. s., (1890,) by Antonio-Reality, by Princeps; John Hogan, Stony Ford, N. Y. 525
Melville, ch. s., (1885,) by Kentucky Prince-Natille, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; G. M. Klotz, Brooklyn 240
Brown colt, (1893,) by Mansfield-Inheritance, by Leland; O. L. Jordan, New-York 160
Brown colt, (1893,) by Antonio-Lyllian, by Kentucky Prince; J. H. Dillon, New-Haven, Conn. 125

CONSIGNMENT OF R. E. BONNER, NEW-YORK CITY.

Allondo, b. g., (1890,) by Nutbourne-Risk, by Startle; W. J. Maxwell, New-York 160

Total for 75 head $16,110
Average, per head 21,480

Ready to Race Hal Dillard.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A special from Cleveland, Ohio, says: The Buffalo Driving Park has written to make a match if possible between the pacing horses Hal Dillard, 2:04¾, owned by Thomas C. Parsons of Cleveland, and Robert J., 2:01½, owned by C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo. The purse offered is in the thousands. Col. Parsons said yesterday: "I shall probably make this match if an arrangement is not entered into to race Hal Dillard and John R. Gentry at ten successive meetings. The owner of John R. Gentry recently issued a challenge to race any horse for six meetings in succession for $2,500 for each race. I will go him four meetings better, and will be willing to begin at Saginaw and continue as far through the Grand Circuit as possible, and after that on other tracks until ten races in as many consecutive weeks have been decided."

Col. Parsons is confident that Hal Dillard will pace in 2:00 this Summer.

Spirited Bidding for Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 19.—Another large crowd attended the sale of trotters here to-day, and the bidding was spirited. Sixty-five head brought $16,000. Best sales:

Princewood Wilkes, ch. h., 6, by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes; A. Kaul & Sons, St. Mary's, Penn. $3,695
Lee Wilkes, b. m., 4, by Thorn Wilkes, dam by Harry Shannon; S. D. Hinkle, Lexington, Ky. 550
Anna Medium, b. m., by Happy Medium, by George Wilkes; A. Kaul & Sons 575
Maple Bells, br. h., 5, by Bell Boy, dam by Harold; M. Bowerman, Lexington, Ky. 575
Ding Dong, br. s., 6, by Bell Boy, dam by Sir Walkill; A. Kaul & Sons 870
Anna McGregor, b. m., 5, by Robert McGregor, dam by Happy Medium; J. W. Fisher, Paris, Ky. 700
Camlet, 2:20¼, ch. g., 8, by Andante, dam by Blackwood, Jr.; John Remer, Philadelphia, Penn. 1,100

John Cary Buys Dr. Wise's Trotters.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19.—John Cary, driver of Joe Patchen, has bought from Dr. K. D. Wise of this city his entire string of horses for $30,000. Cary will ship the best of them East at once, starting to race on the Grand Circuit, which opens at Saginaw in July. Among his purchases are Adelaide McGregor, 2:15½; Adelaide Simmons, 2:14½; Emin Bey, by Guy Wilkes, 2:21½; Gendine, 2:20. Mr. Cary said to-day: "I wish that all betting on race tracks could be abolished. If it is kept up horse racing will be demoralized."

Brooklyns Win Again.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—Brooklyns again proved a winner in the game of ball with Pittsburg here to-day. The game was rather loosely played, and was dull and uninteresting. The fielding of both teams was bad, only one run being earned by both teams. The attendance was about 500. Grim of the Brooklyns, and Killeen of the Pittsburgs were the umpires. Score:

Brooklyn ..... 1 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—7
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3
Hits—Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Lucid, Stern, Dailey, and Burrell; Hart, Hawley, and Mack.

New-Yorks Play Good Baseball.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—The regular team of the New-York Giants defeated the second nine in a beautiful game this afternoon. Score:

Regular team ..... 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 1—6
Second team ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Hits—Regulars, 10; second team, 3. Errors—Seconds, 2. Batteries—Meekin, Clark, and Farrell; German, Knauss, and Wilson.

CLOSE GAMES AT BILLIARDS.

Three Contests Played in the Amateur Tourney.

The amateur handicap billiard tourament was resumed at Daly's parlors in Brooklyn yesterday, and three rattling good games were played. Two of them were so close that many of the spectators gave sighs of relief when the excitement was over.

In the afternoon Frank Keeney of the Oxford Club tried to make 265 carroms while Dr. Miller of the New Manhattan Athletic Club made 250. Dr. Miller was not equal to the task, and could only get 182 buttons on his string.

Fred Oakes of the Liederkranz Club and Dr. Ranney of the Union League Club played in the evening. They played even 250 points. In the seventy-eighth inning Oakes appeared to have the game won. He had 3 to make, while Dr. Ranney had 24 to get. Oakes missed, and Dr. Ranney managed to gather in 24 carroms, and won by 3 points.

The best game of the day was between J. B. Stark of the New Manhattan Athletic Club and Dr. Jennings of the Crescent Athletic Club. Stark was handicapped at 300 to Dr. Jennings's 250. At first Stark could not make many, while the doctor was adding a good score to his credit. When Stark got started, though, he quickly cut down his opponent's lead, and gave a rare exhibition of billiard playing. Some of his masses would have done credit to Fournil. Near the end the doctor got dangerously close, and it looked as though he might run out, but he missed an easy draw and left the balls so that Stark could finish his score.

Oakes and Keeney will play this afternoon, and in the evening the two games will be between Ranney and Townsend, and Barnard and Jennings. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

Frank Keeney—0 1 1 0 3 6 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6
3 0 0 9 3 0 0 0 6 1 1 3 0 0 3 7 2 1 2 0 2 0 2 1 3 0 1

12 12 0 8 15 0 17 2 12 11 0 0 0 3 14 0 3 3 0 5 0 6
5 4 5. Total, 265. Average, 4 5-65.
Dr. Miller—0 0 3 1 0 6 1 4 2 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 4 1 9
1 7 1 0 1 8 4 1 4 0 4 0 4 0 0 6 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0
0 2 4 6 1 1 6 2 7 0 3 1 1 0 7 1 6 0 0 1 2 4. Total, 182. Average, 2 54-64.

SECOND GAMES.

Dr. Ranney—2 2 7 0 0 0 4 3 10 7 1 0 4 3 3 6
9 22 1 0 10 0 1 1 6 1 0 8 11 2 0 1 0 5 1 0 0
1 0 10 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 6 2 0 0 0 3 2 1 0 19
3 7 15 6 1 0 0 0 1 8 6 10 3 3 0 1 0 0. Total, 247; average, 3 10-79.
Fred Oakes—0 7 1 0 10 1 1 4 5 13 5 4 0 0 6
2 1 1 1 2 3 0 0 1 5 1 3 3 0 3 14 2 6 0 6 2 3 6
2 4 0 2 8 8 8 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 1 4 1 2 4 0 6 10 6
6 8 0 3 0 1 0 6 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 3 24. Total, 250; average, 3 13-79.
J. B. Stark—0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 10 2 5 24 0 2 27 14 6 1 0
0 0 6 38 4 4 16 0 0 0 1 0 1 13 23 6 28 0 0 1 0 10
12 0 1 5 0 2 1 4 7 1 1 5 4 5 3 2 2. Total, 300
Average, 5 10-58.
Dr. Jennings—1 9 1 0 2 2 0 7 0 2 9 4 0 14 0 0 8 3 1
1 0 1 3 10 7 2 9 4 0 1 8 0 3 3 6 0 1 0 0 4 22 7 0 2
1 0 6 6 5 12 1 0 6 3 2 1 10 8. Total 239. Average, 4 11-57.

METROPOLITAN RIDING SCHOOL.

Arrangements of the Big Building to be Devoted to Cycling.

Work on the riding academy and saleshouse of the Metropolitan Bicycling Company, on the corner of the Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, is progressing rapidly, but it will be some time yet before the doors are thrown open for a formal inspection. There can be no question that the establishment will be a revelation when opened. The riding school is absolutely free from pillars or obstructions of any kind. Two floors have been laid, the upper one being of hard, seasoned maple, and it may be doubted if any assembly or ballroom in the country will have a more perfect or costly floor. Galleries will surround this, with a band stand at one end. The entire interior will be handsomely decorated, and cozy corners, comfortably and even luxuriously furnished will be set apart for the ladies for parties, afternoon teas, &c.

In the front there will be a large apartment provided for the sole use of the lady patrons, fitted with bath and dressing rooms, lockers, &c., with female attendants. Below this will be the salesroom and offices, where the bicycle and everything appertaining to its use will be exhibited. At the other end of the hall will be the bicycle renting department, storage rooms for many hundreds of wheels, a most complete repair shop, electric plant, and baths, lockers, drying and dressing rooms, &c., for gentlemen, experienced valets being in attendance.

Speaking of the enterprise yesterday, William Easton, the director, said: "The Treasurer of the company, Mr. Bridgman, a thoroughly practical bicyclist, is in daily attendance, superintending every detail of the work, while Mr. Haggin, Mr. Stump, Col. Pope, Mr. Mason, and others in the enterprise are taking a personal interest in everything that is done. The place could have been opened before this and probably would have been had it been in other hands, but these gentlemen will only be satisfied with the best work."

CYCLERS' BIG ROAD RACE.

Arranging the Details of the Annual Irvington-Millburn Run.

Many details associated with the arrangements for the big Irvington-Millburn road race on Decoration Day were settled last evening at a meeting of the Racing Board of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, held at 21 Park Row. The board comprises W. C. M. Hotze, who is Chairman; A. H. Chamberlain, R. G. Betts, W. E. Scudder, H. J. Valentine, Adolph Stahl, and C. A. Underhill.

It was agreed to set the time limit at 1 hour and 25 minutes. In last year's race the limit was 1 hour and 30 minutes. A special bronze medal will be given to those finishing in 1:16 or better, in addition to other prizes. The entrance fee will be $2, and all entries should be sent to R. G. Betts, 21 Park Row. Mr. Betts was appointed Secretary of the committee having charge of the race.

A number of officials were appointed, subject to acceptance. Others will be announced later. Those selected last evening were as follows:

Referee—C. H. Luscomb.

Judges—A. E. Hildrick, Riverside Wheelmen; "Fred" Keer, Hudson County Wheelmen; Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club; C. B. Holmes, Union County Roadsters.

Timers—L. B. Wymper, E. H. Wilcox, G. M. Worden, Robert Stoll, W. C. Nellis.

Chief Scorer—F. P. Prial, Manhattan Bicycle Club.

Clerk of Course—W. A. Drabble, Atalanta Wheelmen.

Starter—A. H. Chamberlain, Union County Roadsters.

Marshal—M. A. Heath, New-York Tourist Wheelmen.

Chief of Umpires—George W. Shannon, Flatbush Wheelmen.

The handicapping will be done by F. P. Prial, he having performed that important work since the inception of the great event.

A NEW CYCLING ACADEM

CALLS THEM EMBEZZLERS

Capt. Richardson's Executors Denounced by Counsel for Heirs.

SAYS THEY LOOTED THE ESTATE

Lawyer W. T. Washburne and Mrs. Emma J. Richardson Accused of Squandering Nearly a Million.

Charles H. Beckett, before Surrogate Arnold, yesterday told the story of the alleged looting of an estate, the details of which are not often paralleled. He said there had been no such shameful record made public since the day when Francis H. Weeks was exposed as an embezzler of trust funds.

Within six years, declared Mr. Beckett, property worth $1,000,000 had been all but wiped out of existence by the two executors who had been left in charge of it by the testator, Benjamin Richardson, better known as Capt. "Ben" Richardson, who died Feb. 20, 1889.

The executors, whom Mr. Beckett charged with the "grossest thievery, fraud, and embezzlement," are William T. Washburn, a lawyer, who has an office at 26 Cortlandt Street, and Mrs. Emma J. Richardson of 12 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Washburn, who is married to a niece of Mrs. Richardson, came in for a particularly severe scoring at Mr. Beckett's hands. Almost every variety of theft and fraud was laid at his door, and, in an affidavit submitted to the court, Mr. Beckett says:

Washburn has persistently and constantly willfully embezzled the estate funds and appropriated the same to his own use. He has falsified his entries, check stubs, and charges so as to conceal and cover up his embezzlements. * * *

The numerous instances of fraud on his part are so many and varied that it is impossible in the confines of an ordinary affidavit to mention but a few of them, but sufficient are submitted herewith to demonstrate the impossibility of urging by way of an excuse that the same happened by mistake or through error, and furthermore the proof submitted with the items clearly shows that they had their origin in design.

Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Washburn's co-executor, is the wife of Joseph Richardson, a brother of Benjamin. She and her husband, who is said to be worth $30,000,000, live on the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, in the famous "Spite House," that is only five feet wide.

Mr. Beckett, with ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom and M. C. Milnor, represents all the heirs and blood relatives of Capt. Richardson. They are J. B. Richardson of Brooklyn, a son, who is sixty years old, and Mrs. Viola J. M. Karam, William H. Birdsall, Louis B. Birdsall, Miss Philena A. Cooper, and Mrs. Ella T. Gouverneur, all five children of Mrs. Ann Eliza Birdsall, a deceased daughter of Capt. Richardson. None of these heirs has ever been able to get more than a few thousand dollars out of the estate, while they have been compelled to sit by, Mr. Beckett told the Surrogate, and see their patrimony frittered away by the hundreds of thousands.

The matter came up in the Surrogate's Court on a motion to show cause why both the executors should not be removed.

In support of the motion Mr. Beckett presented his charges in detail. He said that one method employed by Washburn to "embezzle the funds of the estate" was to draw numberless small checks as executor, generally for $10 or $20, and indorse on the stub "for car fare, telegrams, stationery, &c." But on the check itself, Mr. Beckett declared, would be written Washburn's own name, or they would be made payable to "bearer." Hundreds of these checks were cashed at Delmonico's, and Mr. Beckett charged that the greater portion of this money was employed by Washburn for his personal use.

But this item is a comparatively small one in Mr. Beckett's calendar. When Capt. Richardson died, his lawyer was H. G. Wood, who has also since died. According to Mrs. Gouverneur, one of the Birdsall heirs, who lived with her grandfather and acted as his secretary, the Captain, a few days before his death, made up his mind that he did not want Mr. Washburn and Mrs. Richardson as executors of his estate. He therefore dictated a codicil to her, she says, on the afternoon of Feb. 3, 1889, just before he left on a trip to Washington, revoking the appointment of these two and naming two other persons. This codicil was witnessed, it is alleged, by a Mr. Mason, at that time a photographer at Bellevue, and Alexander Robb of 49 Cedar Street.

The Captain instructed Mrs. Gouverneur, she declares, to take this codicil to the office of H. G. Wood and have it attached to the will. This she did, she says, on the following morning, delivering it personally to Mr. Wood. Nothing has been since seen of the codicil.

When the will was offered for probate by Mr. Washburn the codicil was not attached to it, and Mr. Washburn qualified as executor. He retained Mr. Wood as the attorney of the estate, and Mr. Wood, it is claimed, within the next four years received fees aggregating $55,000.

In his affidavit, Mr. Beckett makes some startling accusations regarding the relations of Wood and Washburn. He says:

I verily believe and charge that there was a conspiracy between Washburn and Wood whereby the said Washburn received a portion, and deponent believes half, of whatsoever sums he, as executor, paid to Wood, thereby defrauding said estate and embezzling its funds.

In connection with this charge, Mr. Beckett submitted a transcript of the account kept by H. G. Wood up to the time of his death, in January, 1893, in the Nassau National Bank, and he adds:

"Deponent respectfully asks the court, after a study of said table, if it is possible for the human mind to conceive of any other solution to the problem than that there was a division of said funds between Wood and Washburn."

The table shows that during a certain period only about one-half of the value of the checks drawn by Mr. Washburn to the order of Mr. Wood was deposited to the latter's account. It is also asserted that the rent of the offices occupied by Messrs. Wood and Washburn was always paid by Mr. Washburn out of the funds of the estate.

One of the ten-dollar "postage, stationery, &c.," checks taken up by Mr. Beckett as an example after this is rather interesting. He says:

The check is drawn to the order of W. T. Washburn and indorsed by him to "The Wall Street Herald," to pay for the publication of an article relating to himself, which reads as follows:

"Counsellor William T. Washburn—Among the legal fraternity of this city few have made a better record or achieved a more enviable reputation than the gentleman who leads this notice, and whose office is in the Columbia Building. He is an astute, conscientious, and intellectual gentleman of great force and dignity of character, and learned in the law, &c."

From a ten-dollar item Mr. Beckett next turns his attention to a little matter of $30,000, which he says the executors received for the sale of property belonging to the estate in East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, but which, he declares, they never charged themselves with or accounted for.

It is declared in the next paragraph of the affidavit that both Washburn and Mrs. Richardson freely used the moneys of the estate to speculate in Wall Street for "their personal benefit."

An examination of Mr. Washburn's check book showed that he had drawn about $50,000 out of the estate in his own name. When examined as to this before a referee, to whom his accounts were submitted, he said that this was simply a withdrawal of "loans" made to the estate by Mrs. Richardson and himself. Mr. Beckett told the Surrogate that these "alleged loans" were simply sums withdrawn from the Wall Street account of the two executors who speculated through W. W. Hanly of 60 Broadway, John F. Scott of 60 Broadway, and Charles Head & Co. of the Mills Building.

By their own figures, Mr. Beckett says, as submitted in their accounts to the court, they have drawn thousands of dollars from the estate, "without the shadow of right and in gross fraud and in direct violation of Section 541 of the Penal Code."

Mr. M. C. Milner also submitted an affidavit in support of the motion. Speaking of the books of the estate as kept by Washburn, he said:

Said books and accounts bear upon their face incontrovertible evidence of false and fraudulent entries, indubitably made by Washburn for the sole purpose of wrongfully enriching himself and his co-executor. * * * They show not only falsification as to receipts and expenditures, but also a methodical and systematic scheme of misappropriation in a variety of ways and of seeking to conceal, mystify, delude, and prevent detection.

The proof that the executors purposely took credit two and three times for one and the same disbursement; that they charged the estate for moneys that were never expended for the estate; that they failed to charge themselves with moneys received by them belonging to the estate; that they took credit for disbursements never made at all, is upon the face of the account book, checkbook, and stub accounts, so overwhelming that the conception of any truthful explanation is an impossibility.

Robert Hunter McGrath, in behalf of the executors, denied in the strongest possible terms the charges made by the other side. He said every effort had been made to distort the facts. Last Summer, when a similar motion was made, the same set of charges had been submitted, he said. As to the loans, they had certainly been made to the estate by the executors, Mr. McGrath declared with vehemence.

The Surorgate said he would stay the executors from receiving or disbursing any moneys of the estate until he could examine all the papers and decide whether he should grant the motion for the removal of the executors. In the meantime, he ordered all the moneys of the estate to be deposited with the State Trust Company.

THE REPUBLICAN GAME IN UTICA

Scheme to Create Two Partisan Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners.

UTICA, N. Y., March 19.—The Republicans have in prospect a plan to prevent Railroad Commissioner Beardsley from obtaining control of the Police and Fire Boards of Utica, should he succeed in getting Judge Bulger appointed Postmaster, and thus secure the appointment of a man to the vacancy in the bi-partisan commission.

Two years ago Beardsley proposed to Sheehan to secure these two important boards by securing legislation dividing the boards, and naming Commissioners for each. Bills were prepared, but when the Sheehan element lost control of the State Senate they failed to pass, and the scheme fell through. It is now known that the Republicans stand ready to resurrect these bills, change the names of the Commissioners proposed by Beardsley, and thus create two partisan boards. They only await the appointment of Bulger as the signal for the necessity for such action.

This condition of things is causing no little comment and criticism among the former supporters of the city and county machine. They realize that the appointment of Bulger to the Postmastership is likely to do away with the bi-partisan system that has given satisfaction here for the past twenty years, and at the same time put into the hands of the Republicans a club that can be used very effectively in future campaigns.

Canadian Exports and Imports.

MONTREAL, March 19.—The trade returns of the Dominion of Canada for February, just issued, show that the total exports were $8,653,401; entered for consumption, $7,709,237; duty collected, $14,479,319.

Compared with the same month last year this shows a decrease of $89,115 in exports, an increase of $709,877 in goods entered for consumption, and a decrease of $18,948 in duty collected.

For the eight months of the fiscal year the exports have been $80,936,949, as compared with $85,904,499 for the same period last year.

The total entered for consumption amounted to $69,296,990, and duty collected $11,596,000, showing a decrease in the former of $7,179,986, and of duty collected of $1,890,920.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—S P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather Wednesday, rain on Thursday, northerly winds, slight changes in temperature.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair Wednesday, followed by rain Wednesday night, northeast winds, slightly cooler, except in Northern New-York.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness and rain, easterly winds, cooler in South Virginia. NORTH CAROLINA, threatening weather and rain, easterly winds, slightly cooler. SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, southeast winds, slight changes in temperature. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in the morning, rain in the evening in northern portion, southerly winds. GEORGIA, threatening weather and rain, increasing southeasterly winds, severe local storms. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, rain, severe local storms, south to west winds, cooler Wednesday evening. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by clearing weather, increasing southerly winds, shifting to westerly. LOUISIANA, rain, followed by fair, winds shifting to westerly, and colder Wednesday evening, fair Thursday. EASTERN TEXAS, fair and colder, brisk to high northwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, preceded by rain in extreme eastern portions in the early morning, high northerly winds, colder in eastern portions. KENTUCKY, threatening weather and rain, strong easterly winds, slightly colder in central portions. TENNESSEE, threatening weather and rain, southeasterly winds, becoming variable, probably severe local storms, cooler in western portion. ILLINOIS and INDIANA, rain in southern and central portions, fair in extreme northern portions, east winds, slightly warmer in extreme northern portions. ARKANSAS, heavy rains, followed by clearing weather Wednesday evening and fair Thursday, colder northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Wednesday afternoon or night, northeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair during the day, followed by cloudy and threatening weather Wednesday night, winds shifting to northeast, stationary temperature. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, light rain in southern portions, fair in the morning, probably followed by local snows on the lakes, easterly winds, no change in temperature. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, but probably becoming cloudy and threatening in southern portion, northeast winds, no change in temperature. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. WISCONSIN, fair, easterly winds, warmer in eastern and northern portions. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. IOWA, generally fair, easterly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer in eastern portion. KANSAS, fair, clearing in eastern portion, northerly winds, slightly warmer. COLORADO, generally fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, showers in northwest, fair in southeast portion, southerly winds, slight changes in temperature. MISSOURI, threatening weather and rain, clearing in western portion, winds shifting to northerly, slightly warmer in northwest, and stationary temperature in southeast portions.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast from Galveston to Mobile. The storm in the Southwest has developed considerable energy, and is now central over Arkansas, attended by rain in the Southern States and Central Mississippi Valley. The barometer is highest over Lake Superior, and it has risen over New-England and in the lake regions; it has also risen in Rocky Mountain districts, and has fallen rapidly on the North Pacific coast and in Montana. It is warmer in the Gulf and Southern Atlantic States and in the extreme Northwest. It is colder in the central valleys. Fair weather continues from New-England westward to the Rocky Mountains.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Charity Benefit at Abbey's.—It is probable that the benefit to be given at Abbey's Theatre on the afternoon of March 26 in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College will be a memorable event. It is a long time since a bill of such excellence has been presented to New-York theatregoers as the one offered for this occasion. The volunteers up to date include Mme. Rejane, Agnes Booth, William Faversham, Annie Russell, Nelson Wheatcroft, James E. Dodson, Mrs. Langtry, Mayme Kelso, N. MacCay Halfpenny, the New-York Ladies' Quartet, the Lyceum Theatre company, and the students of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School. Tickets, at $3 each, may be obtained at the theatre or from Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany of 7 East Seventy-second Street, Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 26 East Forty-sixth Street, Miss Julia B. De Forest of 15 West Thirtieth Street, or Mrs. Daniel M. Stimson of 11 West Seventeenth Street.

—Mackay-Sands Theatre Party.—A large and enjoyable theatre party, followed by a supper and an informal dance at the Waldorf, was given last night by John W. Mackay, Jr., and Robert Cornell Sands. The party attended the performance of the "Mother-in-Law," by the Strollers Club, at the Berkeley Lyceum. The supper was served in the state apartments of the Waldorf at small tables, which were handsomely decorated with cut flowers. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Miss Bend, William Cutting, Perry Belmont, Butler Duncan, R. L. Cottenet, Jr., Miss Burden, Miss Wilson, Count Sierestorpff, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Herbert Robbins, Robert Van Cortlandt, Miss Hunt, Edward Buckley, and J. Wadsworth Ritchie.

—The Amusementt Club Entertained.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey of 77 Madison Avenue entertained the members of the Amusement Club last evening. The hostess had prepared an elaborate musical programme for the occasion. Supper was served at 10 o'clock. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Miss Westervelt, George Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Theodore Woolsey Ssarborough, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keech, Theodore Woolsey, Hamilton Tompkins, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Miss Emily Petit, and Justice Ingraham.

—Readings Yesterday.—Arthur Howard Pickering read from Browning at the home of Mrs. Trenor L. Park yesterday. Miss Beaston's subject at the home of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, 528 Fifth Avenue, was "The Fall of the Bastile." Locke Richardson spoke in his usual entertaining manner on "The Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Waldorf. Prof. J. F. Jameson spoke at Hamilton Hall on "The Revolution and the Land-Holding Aristocracy," under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. F. C. Corey spoke on "The Saloons and the Excise Laws" before the Society for Political Study, at 144 Madison Avenue.

—The De Mauny-Talvande Lectures.—Maurice De Mauny-Talvande, whose recent lectures in Boston attracted attention and won favorable comment, will repeat this course at Sherry's the present month. These lectures will be of pertinent interest to New-Yorkers, dealing as they do with the royal chateaus of France, those famous historical homes which have served as architectural models for many of the city's residences, notably the houses of W. K. and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Jacob Astor, and C. P. Huntington.

—Mrs. G. H. Smith's Luncheon.—A very pretty luncheon was given yesterday by Mrs. George Hervey Smith of 101 West Eighty-first Street. The table was handsomely decorated with Spring flowers. The guests were Mrs. Arthur Druett, Mrs. Jean Cramer, Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk, Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, Mr. McMichael, Mrs. Cyrus Swan Sedgwick, Mrs. Simon Barrick, Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor, Mrs. John A. Douglas, Mrs. Harvey Childs, and Mrs. Asa Alling-Alling.

—Lecture on American Authors.—Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gave the third of her course of five lectures on American authors at the Waldorf yesterday morning, when she took for her subject "Historians and Essayists and Critics." Among some of those present were Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Alfred P. Meade, and Mrs. Thomas J. Owen.

—The Tuesday Afternoon Sewing Class.—A meeting of the Tuesday Afternoon Sewing Class was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. John N. Beekman, 10 East Twelfth Street. Among the members of the class present were Miss May Beekman, Miss Helen Gallatin, Miss Julia F. Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Lena Evans, Miss Beatrice Post, Miss de Neuville, and Miss Harriet Biddle.

—Miss Welch's Lecture on Penn.—Miss Jane Meade Welch's third Lenten talk on American history at 80 Irving Place yesterday forenoon was more largely attended than either of the others. The subject considered was "William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania." Miss Welch's next lecture will be heard on Friday at the same place at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

—Mrs. Isabel Hodgson's Recital.—A Lenten recital and musicale was given in the large drawing room of the Hotel Brunswick yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Isabel Hodgson. There was a large attendance of society people, among whom were Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Cunningham Croly, Mrs. Charles Isbell, and Mrs. Leslie C. Bruce.

—Miss Annie Corbin Not Engaged.—Miss Annie Corbin, daughter of Austin Corbin, denied yesterday the statement made in a morning newspaper that she was engaged to Prince Lubecki of Russia. She said the story was without the slightest foundation.

—Mrs. Harriot's Reception.—Mrs. S. S. Harriot of 454 West Twenty-third Street will give the last of her series of receptions on Friday afternoon and evening. She will start next week with her son and daughter for an extended trip in the South.

—Warburg-Schiff Wedding.—Miss Frieda Schiff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff of 932 Fifth Avenue, was married yesterday at the home of her parents, to Felix Warburg. Only relatives and immediate friends attended the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception.

—"Snapshots" Exhibition.—The opening of the "snapshots" exhibition of caricature and symphonies in black and blue, for the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery, will begin at the American Art Gallery this afternoon and continue one week.

—Heir to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander.—There is great rejoicing among the members of the Rhinelander and Sands families over the arrival of a son to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander yesterday monring.

—Sailed for Bermuda.—Mrs. John A. Churchill, Miss Churchill, and Mr. and Mrs. George I. Bodine were among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the steamer Orinoco for Bermuda.

—Mr. Barber's Piano Recitals.—The third of William H. Barber's piano recitals was given yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Philip Hess, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street.

—Mr. de Guerrille's Lecture.—Mr. de Guerrille's lecture to-morrow morning will be given at the home of Mrs. Paran Stevens, instead of at Mrs. Wilmerding's.

—Dinner to Mrs. Charles Davis.—Mrs. Davis Johnson of 40 West Eleventh Street gave a luncheon party yesterday in honor of Mrs. Charles Davis.

—Quaint Club Dinner.—The monthly dinner of the Quaint Club will be given at the Waldorf this evening.

ADAMS AND HIS BONDSMEN SUED

Kings County Supervisors Finally Take Action to Have the Shortage in the Treasurer's Office Made Good.

The failure of County Treasurer Henry H. Adams of Kings County to make good voluntarily a deficiency of $89,696.25 in his accounts has at last stirred the Kings County Board of Supervisors to action. George F. Elliott, counsel to the board, brought suits in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mr. Adams personally, and against him and his bondsmen jointly, for the recovery of the amount due to the county.

Mr. Adams's bondsmen, who are his sureties to the amount of $100,000, are Martin H. Duane of 698 Willoughby Avenue, William C. Pierson of 14 Verona Place, William Adams of 816 Gates Avenue, and Edward Freel of 484 Lafayette Avenue.

Mr. Adams was elected County Treasurer in November, 1891, and assumed office Aug. 1, 1892, which is the date of his bond. His term will expire Aug. 1 next.

An investigation of Mr. Adams's accounts was made in December, 1893, when it was discovered that they were short $65,547.97, and he could not account for it. He said the shortage was only an apparent one; that it was due to the loose system which his deputy, James Gardner, who had died at his house the previous Thanksgiving, employed in his bookkeeping, and that every cent would be accounted for. But a further investigation showed that $24,148.28 additional had been illegally taken from the jurors' fund, thus making the deficiency $89,696.25.

Mr. Adams has steadily maintained that his accounts were perfectly correct, and that they only needed a little clearing up to prove that they were right, but in spite of his efforts he has not been able to balance them accurately.

In the complaints Mr. Elliott charges Mr. Adams with having failed to execute the duties of his office faithfully, because he has not rendered a true and faithful account of the receipts and expenditures of the county's money; with having drawn moneys from the County Fund without authority of the Board of Supervisors; with having drawn moneys from banks of deposit for purposes other than for the payment of claims ordered to be paid by the Board of Supervisors or of other lawful authority, or for the salaries of officers, and that his failures to conduct the affairs of his office properly are breaches of his bond, which consequently ought to be forfeited.

Mr. Adams is the Democratic leader in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn and has always been known among his friends as "Honest Harry" Adams.

"PRINCE" ALBENE'S HEART WOUNDED

His Lawyer Hastens to Tell of a Proposed Breach-of-Promise Suit.

A request was sent to The New-York Times office yesterday asking that a reporter call on J. Power Donellen, who practices law and has an office in the Pulitzer Building.

A reporter called, supposing that he would obtain a piece of news in which the public would be interested. Instead, however, he was informed that "Prince" Albene was about to institute a breach-of-promise suit for $50,000 against a young woman of wealth and social position in Brooklyn. Mr. Donellen had a boy read a flowery and peculiar statement against the young woman, and then the reporter asked him a few questions.

"Is this complainant a Prince?" the reporter asked.

"No," replied Mr. Donellen. "He is a mind reader who performs in cheap variety shows, but everybody about town calls him 'Prince.'"

"Do you not know that you cannot obtain a judgment for breach of promise against this young woman?" he was asked.

"Well, if we do, her family will never let her be examined in supplementary proceedings. They will settle first," he replied.

"Have the papers been served yet?"

"No, but they will be to-morrow. She was here to-day and wanted me to hold off the suit, as she said that if she could see the 'Prince' she knows that she could settle it with him."

"How did you get into the case?" asked the reporter.

"Well, you see, I am counsel for the Actors' Union, of which he is a member," said Mr. Donellen.

"As counsel to the union, do you attend to actors' breach-of-promise suits?"

"I get $2,000 a year from the union to attend to the affairs of members."

"Including breach-of-promise suits?"

"Albene hasn't any money to spare, and I will only charge him for the expenses if I do not get a verdict."

"If she has no money and he has no money, what will you do if you get a verdict?" the reporter inquired.

"Why, then, of course I shall get my share of all that is recovered; that is all arranged. Her family is very wealthy, and we think that she has had two houses put in her name."

"Why is he bringing the suit?"

"She became engaged to him last Fall, but has since broken the engagement and is now engaged to some one else."

"Prince" Albene's card also bears the name of a woman and states that they are "the celebrated and accomplished mind readers and burlesque anti-Spiritualistic mediums."

Rearrested for Killing a Herder.

John Chamberlain, alias John T. Doolittle, a United States prisoner, was released yesterday from the Kings County Penitentiary, where he had served a term for selling liquor to the Indians in New-Mexico, and was promptly rearrested for the murder of a shepherder in New-Mexico and turned over on a requisition to Benjamin Williams, a New-Mexico detective.

TO CHARGE CAMPBELL WITH CONTEMPT

Judge McAdam Declares the ex-Congressman's Statements Were Untrue.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court intends to proceed against ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell for contempt.

The action is the result of an alleged statement by Campbell reflecting upon the Judge.

Campbell, prior to the three-cornered fight for Congress last Fall, in which he, Harry Miner, and "Johnny" Simpson participated, instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to print ballots with his name upon them as the regular Republican nominee of the Ninth District for Congress. Judge McAdam decided in Simpson's favor.

Campbell is said to have declared in the presence of several reporters on Monday last, at the hearing of his present contest for Harry Miner's seat, that before Judge McAdam had rendered any decision on his application for mandamus last Fall, Simpson, Philip Benjamin, and John J. Collins, Jr., were with the Judge in his private room. He did not say that he had seen them there, but insisted that it was common talk, and followed it up with the assertion that the conduct of Judge McAdam was not at all creditable.

Judge McAdam characterized these statements as positively untrue, and said that he would proceed against Campbell as soon as possible.

The action will probably be under Subdivision 6, Section 8, of the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to the publication of grossly inaccurate reports of proceedings, as Campbell is said to have been talking for publication.

Under this section, Campbell is liable to a fine of $500 or one month's imprisonment, or both. The proceedings will probably be brought in the nature of an order to show cause why the ex-Congressman should not be punished for contempt of court.

QUOTATIONS OF MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.30	.30
Belcher	.43	.42
Best & Belcher	.90	.86
Bodie Consolidated	1.50	1.40
Bulwer	.22	.23
Challar	.52	.57
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.85	2.80
Crown Point	.41	.40
Gould & Curry	.52	.50
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.10
Mexican	.92	.86
Mono	.30	.28
Ophir	1.80	1.70
Potosi	.52	.50
Savage	.88	.89
Sierra Nevada	.82	.81
Union Consolidated	.56	.52
Utah	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.55	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 19.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Argentum	1.00	1.02
Gibson	.99	.96
Portland	.56½	.57
Anaconda	.36	.36½
Isabella	.16¼	.16¼
Union	.12	.11¾

ORANGE'S RIDING CLUB.

Arrangements of the New Academy of the Popular Social Club.

ORANGE, N. J., March 18.—The Orange Riding Club, whose handsome new academy in Halsted Street was opened so auspiciously last Wednesday evening, is one of the most promising of the many social and athletic clubs in the Oranges. The club was organized about three years ago, and until now has occupied the academy in North Clinton Street.

The new clubhouse fronts on Halsted Street, and has two entrances, one for men and the other for women and children. An attractive balcony is located on the second floor, overlooking the street. To the left is a driveway eleven feet wide, giving access to the ring, and permitting coaches to be driven through from Halsted Street to Prospect Street.

A reception room adjoins the main entrance, and a boys' room and toilet room are located near the other entrance. Suites of three large rooms are located on each floor, which are to be fitted up as reception, reading, billiard, and smoking appartments, and there is a service room for entertainments on the second floor, reached by a separate staircase.

A feature of the building is the arrangement of plate-glass partitions between the ring and clubrooms on each floor, enabling spectators to watch the evolutions of the horses without exposure to the draughts, or chill of the ring. A gallery is arranged at the east end of the ring and along the outside of it on a level with each floor, connecting the clubrooms with the stables in the rear, which form a wing to the main building. The inclosure is spanned by large iron trusses, which support the roof.

The riding ring is 92 feet wide and 142 feet in length. A skylight and a liberal supply of electric lights give plenty of light, and the ventilation is all that can be desired. Accommodations for 400 members are provided.

The stables on the ground floor will accommodate fifty-three horses in separate stalls, with a runway to the second floor, where more stalls will be built if needed, and where there are isolated stalls for sick horses. Carriages may also be stored on the ground floor or raised by a lift to the second floor. Compartments for saddle horses and harness are also provided, and rooms ror the Superintendent, grooms, and stable helpers.

The present officers of the club are: President—Charles Hathaway; Vice President, W. C. Horn; Secretary—Henry G. Atwater; Treasurer—Samuel Lee; Executive Committee—Edward M. Colle, Charles Hathaway, F. H. La Pierre, J. Beavan, Henry G. Atwater, Secretary; Committee on Ring and Stables—C. O. Corn, Charles R. Hedden, William F. Oatman, Sylvester Judd, Harvey R. Halsey, Secretary; Committee on Legal Affairs—The Hon. F. W. Stevens, the Hon. J. Frank Fort, Edward M. Colle; Directors—Edward P. Alling, Henry G. Atwater, J. Beavan, William A. Brewer, Jr., Louis A. Chandler, James B. Dill, William M. Franklin, Charles Hathaway, Robert W. Hawkesworth, Charles R. Hedden, William C. Horn, Frank H. La Pierre, George C. Miller, Henry A. Page, John L. Seward. The members are Edward P. Alling, Edward W. Ashley, Henry G. Atwater, Charles O. Bailey, William Torrey Baird, Wilmer A. Baldwin, J. Beavan, Theodore E. Beck, Sanford E. Cobb, Edward M. Colle, Charles O. Corn, Richard Coyne, Thomas Day, Charles M. Decker, Caton L. Decker, William J. Berg, David Bingham, James Bingham, Paltiel R. Bomeisler, George A. Boyce, William A. Brewer, Jr., Louis A. Chandler, Daniel Demerest, James B. Dill, E. E. Dickinson, Richard N. Dyer, J. Frank Fort, William M. Franklin, George H. Graham, Charles B. Gregory, Edward Graves, Henry Graves, Jr., Francis A. Gile, Willis D. Hager, Lewis Hallock, Jr., Harvey R. Halsey, Jacob L. Halsey, William C. Horn, Frederick W. Horn, George R. Howe, John W. Howell, Charles F. Hubbs, George Innes, Jr., W. W. Jacobus, Sylvester Judd, Edward P. Hamilton, Charles Hathaway, Daniel P. Hathaway, Robert W. Hawesworth, Charles R. Hedden, Louis O. Hedden, William H. Hoffman, Horace Holden, William B. Kerr, Hugh Lamb, Frank H. La Pierre, Otto E. Lohrke, Cyrus F. Loutrel, John B. Lunger, Ellis H. Masters, A. M. Matthews, James C. Marshall, Steven J. Meeker, George C. Miller, John McIntyre, John C. Mott, William F. Oatman, Thomas Ould, Henry A. Page, Appleton D. Palmer, James D. Pickslay, William Runkle, John L. Seward, Marshall Shepard, Ebenezer K. Sibley, William S. Silver, Theodore H. Smith, L. Dinwiddie Smith, Charles A. Sterling, Frederick W. Stevens, Howard C. Stone, R. S. Prindle, H. A. Potter, Thomas J. G. Pugh, Edward R. Raynolds, Charles E. Renahaw, Franklin M. Ring, J. N. Robbins, Abraham H. Ryan, John S. Tilney, Henry H. Truman, Herbert Turrell, Francis R. Upton, Amos C. Van Gaasbeck, Frederick L. Van Ness, D. S. Walton, and Floyd B. Wilson.

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In making my announcement for to-morrow's sale I beg leave to say that I will offer at public auction 250 head, consisting of heavy draught, carriage trotters, fancy driving, general-purpose, express, and delivery horses. In fact, all kinds, suitable for every purpose.

Every horse sold at my sales is sold on 48 hours' trial; if not as guaranteed the money will be cheerfully refunded. I desire to call special attention to a choice selection of heavy draught horses and a number of fine driving horses which I will offer to-morrow. See Thursday's Herald for a full description of my consignors.

SPECIAL.

Do not forget my first grand combination sale Wednesday, March 27th, when I will offer a superior lot of trotters with and without records; also a rare consignment of high-class coach and saddle horses.

Do not confuse this sale with any other sale. Write for catalogue.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

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On the third day, Wednesday, March 20, the larger consignments are from W. N. Peak and John F. Dingee, Brooklyn, N. Y., estate of Edwin Bates, Derby, Vt., Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstocks, N. Y., Nathan Straus, New-York, and Charles H. Kerner, (Forkhurst Stud,) Great Barrington, Mass. Other owners send horses of great speed.

On the fourth day, Thursday, March 21, the larger consignments are from A. A. Wright, Hightstown, N. J., W. F. Redmond and Wm. M. Halstead, New-York, Samuel Wilkins and Guy Miller, Chester, N. Y. Other owners send many fine driving pairs and single horses for road and track and richly-bred breeding stock.

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THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the beach. Full ocean view. Sea-water baths in the house. Also Illustrated Booklet free. E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

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Pianos.

Metropolitan Opera House Co. Pianos. KNABE Grands and Uprights, specially selected and used by the Artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Co.,

THE ALBANY POLICE BILL

It Goes Through the Assembly in Spite of All Protest.

A LONG DEBATE OVER THE MEASURE

A Humorous but Acrimonious Discussion Aroused in the Senate Over the Goff Salary Grab Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—One of the liveliest sessions of the Legislature that Albany has seen this year was held in the House this morning over the Albany Police bill. The warmth developed in the debate and the good politics shown by the Democrats in connection with the conference that took place last night between the two New-York State United States Senators in this city would indicate, as outlined in these columns this morning, that the Democratic policy in the Legislature from this time forth is to be aggressive and vigorous. The split in the Republican ranks was made manifest in the House for the first time this session. Had it not been for the personal influence of Speaker Fish and his own active efforts, the Republican machine in this city and county, under the manipulation of William Barnes, would have received a crushing blow.

The whole question in dispute arises over the inability of Leader Barnes to control the Mayor of Albany. The fight in this city and in New-York is over who shall control the police. Barnes naturally is ambitious to secure legislation that will invest this power in himself. Mayor Wilson, through his Corporation Counsel, William P. Rudd, succeeded in arousing the sympathies of Danforth E. Ainsworth, the Republican leader. The bill substantially permits the Mayor and the Common Council of Albany to name a bi-partisan Police Board.

In view of previous legislation in the matter of home rule, Mr. Ainsworth believed the Albany bill to be bad politics. In making a motion to recommit the bill, Mr. Ainsworth declared that he did not propose to approve of such legislation. By the passage of this bill, the Republicans were getting into the very bed vacated by the Democracy. Senator Hill was an astute politician, and he had raised the clarion cry of his party in a speech at Albany a few nights ago, and it was a cry that the Legislature was guilty of injustice. The majority should not furnish ammunition to Democrats with which to blow the Republican ship out of water.

Mr. Foley said that Mr. Ainsworth had now turned a complete somersault. Some time ago he had advocated similar bills to the one before the House, but now he was attacking this one. The doctrine of David B. Hill had been mentioned, and that doctrine had served to make the Republicans think, and it would keep them thinking. The Republicans were drunk with the power that had been put into their hands.

The ideas on police matters of Mr. Conkling were then given to the House by that gentleman. So far the Legislature had before it bills for bi-partisan boards, single-headed commissions, and for State appointment of police officials. The police system would never be perfect until the matter of appointing the police was taken out of the hands of the cities and given to the Governor. The present bill was an insult to the people of the city.

A defense of the bill was made by Mr. O'Grady. Ample time had been given for opposition to the bill before the Cities Committee, he said, and it had not been used. Mr. O'Grady was sorry to differ from Mr. Ainsworth, but the very fact that Senator Hill was opposed to the bill was the best kind of evidence that it was a good measure and ought to pass.

A demand for the yeas and nays was made by Mr. Foley, and the motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 42 to 52.

Before the roll was begun on the final passage of the bill Mr. Foley again opposed the measure. It was to be regretted by Republicans, said he, that the name of David B. Hill caused almost the first rattle of dry bones among the majority. It was a tribute to the name of that illustrious man that such should be the case. Sad day it was for Mr. Ainsworth, too, for he, the wisest and best leader whom the Republicans had chosen to select, had not been able to control the majority. Was it because Thomas C. Platt was dissatisfied with Mr. Ainsworth, having found that he was possessed of a grain of conscience? asked the minority leader. No Republicans to speak of had hitherto opposed the bill.

"Did not I?" asked Mr. Pavey, "oppose the measure when it passed to a third reading?"

"You are not a Republican; you're a Goo-Goo," retorted Mr. Foley.

Mr. Foley then continued to taunt the Republicans with want of consistency. Their leader, he said, had pointed out the error of passing the measure, and yet it was the evident intention of the Republicans to pass the bill. By the adoption of such tactics, Mr. Foley said, the Democrats in Albany County would be made happy.

An interchange of discussion on the relative merits of the bill was then indulged in between Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. O'Grady. The former again attacked the bill, and the latter defended it. Mr. Ainsworth prophesied that the Republicans, if they passed this bill, would but follow precedents established by former Democratic Legislatures, and suffer accordingly.

This was a good time, Mr. Abell said, for Republicans to throw off the effect of outside influences which were not in sympathy with the success of the Republican administration. It was high time for Republicans to consult their own judgment. The name of a distinguished Democrat had been brought into the House to deter Republicans from performing their solemn duty. The leader of the majority, Mr. Abell charged, was influenced by outside sources.

This Mr. Ainsworth vigorously denied. He did not in the least object to any man on the floor exercising his own judgment. The Republican members knew that they were always at liberty to follow their own consciences. Mr. Ainsworth stood, he said, for the tenets of the Republican Party. He stated that he prophesied, if the Republicans passed such bills, that the Republican Party would be buried, and he added: "It ought to be buried if it does such things."

On the roll call, Mr. Andrews explained his negative vote, and Messrs. Nixon and Keck explained their favorable votes. The bill was then passed by a vote of 70 to 41.

Mr. Albert Boardman, the law partner of Senator Platt's son, sat in the Senate this morning and listened to one of the most acrimonious debate of the session, and all on account of an insurance bill that he brought to Albany and gave to Senator O'Connor (Rep., Broome,) to introduce, which proposed to allow the Maryland Fidelity and Casualty Company of Baltimore to come into New-York to do business on the same basis as companies organized with New-York State charters.

Senator Joseph Mullen bombarded the bill in great style. He declared that this company had kept New-York State companies out of Maryland. He offered an amendment providing that it could not be admitted unless Maryland let New-York State companies in. He said it was a "reciprocity" amendment. Senator McMahon said it was too bad that the reciprocity idea had not dawned on some people when certain bank laws were up. Senator O'Connor called the amendment an impudent attempt in the interest of monopoly. He said the American Surety Company was back of the amendment and wanted to keep out competition. If the Maryland company is let in it will force rates down.

Senator Guy called attention to the fact that there is now lively competition between surety companies. He believed home companies should have protection, and that foreign companies should not be given privileges. The amendment would encourage companies to organize here instead of going out of the State to do it.

Senator O'Connor asserted that Wilcox, an attorney of the American Surety Company, had been lobbying for the amendment all the week.

Senator Mullin retorted that the bill was put in by a source just as interested. Both Senators said the Insurance Department favored their views. Senator Cantor remarked that there seemed to be a question of veracity involved. He stood up for home companies, insisting that foreign corporations should not be given privileges not granted to New-York State companies.

Senator Raines stated that the bill corrected a section that was slipped into the original law in order to give a New-York company a monopoly. The proposed amendment would take the discretionary power from the Insurance Superintendent.

Senator Guy took Senator O'Connor to task for calling Mr. Wilcox a lobbyist, stating that he was a reputable man and a Commissioner to secure uniform legislation.

Senator Raines said: "But he is a paid attorney."

Senator Guy replied: "No doubt you would be willing to act as paid attorney yourself."

Senator Mullin said there was pressure back of the O'Connor bill, and he would like to know who sent it here. Senator O'Connor said he would answer later.

Senator Raines alleged that the amendment was in the interest of monopoly. Senator Mullin asserted that there were a number of companies doing a surety business in this State, and hence the statement is false. Senator Lexow reproved his associates for descending to personalities.

The amendment was beaten by a vote of yeas 13, nays 14. The bill, after several roll calls, was passed—yeas 17, nays 11.

One of the most humorous debates of the session was precipitated upon the Senate when the so-called Goff salary grab was brought up in general orders, Senator Parker, (Dem., Albany,) in the chair.

Senator O'Connor stated that it did not increase the Recorder's salary, which is now $16,000 from all sources. But the Recorder's court is in a state of demoralization, has no rules, and nobody seems to have power to regulate its methods of doing business. Many of the attendants own saloons near the court, and take prisoners into them when going to and from the court, sometimes getting them drunk. This bill proposes to make a responsible head to the court. This will stop indictments from turning up at clubhouses, as has been the case. The cry against the bill is gotten up by the three other Judges and no one else, and it should be without effect on the passage of the bill.

Senator Cantor said that Senator O'Connor's wholesale attack was, as usual, without foundation. He denied the statements as a whole, and asserted that the remarks about drunkenness had never been heard of before. The bill is simply an effort to degrade three Judges of New-York in order to get patronage for the Recorder. It is sought to degrade Judges Fitzgerald, Cowing, and Martine in order that Recorder Goff may be exalted and be enabled to find places for his party friends. He admitted that there had been some looseness about indictments, but it was the fault of the District Attorney's office.

Fun was let loose by the bushel when Senator Lexow arose to support the bill. Lexow became the central object of fire for one-half the Senate. He was pelted with questions by Republicans and Democrats, and stood the interruptions with a patience and good nature rarely witnessed on the floor. At one time he was fusilladed with questions from Senators Higgins, Wolff, Cantor, Kilburn, Robertson, and McMahon all together.

An idea of the proceedings can be drawn from the following: Lexow had said that the legislation proposed was necessary for the indorsement of a reform Mayor. Senator Cantor, interrupting, asked: "Is it in the interest of reform to give all the patronage of an office to one Judge to the exclusion of his three colleagues?"

"I believe it is," replied Lexow.

"Has not the Grand Jury of New-York reported adversely against this bill?" asked Senator Guy.

"Yes," answered Lexow, "and we know what the press has said against this action on the part of the Grand Jury." He intimated that Judges of the Court of General Sessions had sat in banc.

"Those Judges never sat in banc," interrupted Gen. McMahon.

"No sooner had our reform Recorder taken office than those Judges sat in banc!" observed Lexow.

"There is no statute to justify such a course," declared Gen. McMahon. "The Judges sat in conference."

Then came an unexpected interruption from the Republican side, which indicated the fate of the bill. "How is it possible," asked Senator Mullin, "that a good Judge and a good Republican like Judge Cowing, should be 'turned down' and patronage given to a Democrat like Goff?"

"That exigency comes with a wave of reform," was Lexow's reply.

Senator Kilburn—Don't all the Judges now appoint the attendants of their individual courts? Why should there be a change?

Gen. McMahon—Is it not true that the presiding Judge of this court secures that honor from seniority and not by statute, as in the Supreme and Superior Courts?

"I say no!" said Lexow.

"And I say yes," said McMahon.

"Isn't it true," asked Senator Higgins, "that the Judges all got together and Goff refused to go?"

"I believe that is not so!" said Lexow. "According to the newspaper reports, he was excluded."

And so the fusillading went on for an hour, the committee at last rising and reporting progress, a subsequent motion of Senator Cantor's to recommit and strike out the enacting clause being withdrawn, in order that the bill can be killed in a more dignified and not the less certain manner.

"THE INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF WOMEN"

Lecture by E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins University.

E. R. L. Gould, Ph. D., statistical expert of the United States Departmentt of Labor and Lecturer in Johns Hopkins University, gave his third lecture on "Industrial Labor in Europe and in the United States" last night at 8 o'clock, in Cooper Union. His subject was "The Industrial Status of Women."

Mr. Gould gave an account of woman's occupation in early times, when man was occupied in war and hunting. In those days women did all the work about the home, such as building and furnishing the hut, and, in fact, all work that men then had little time for. But, after man had become civilized, the work which women had done gradually fell to the lot of men. So that man really has taken woman's place, for she did the work in the beginning.

Speaking of the difference in the amount of wages paid men and those paid women, Mr. Gould said that men were paid more wages than women in all countries, and particularly in European countries. He said the fact that men's wages are higher than those paid women is due to several reasons. First, men do better work and more of it, as a rule; second, they do not need as much help as women; and, third, women will work cheaper. Many of them go into factories or mills, so as to be able to have some pin money; others go in to add to the support of the family, because the head of the house finds it difficult to support it unaided.

Women have had their wages increased more in the last twenty years than men.

Mr. Gould also spoke of the moral effect of the factory or the mill on young women, and showed by statistics that the women who worked in factories were better morally than those who went into domestic service.

COMING EVENTS.

—Discussion on "Compulsory Arbitration" by Dr. H. L. Wayland and Moses Oppenheimer, Institute Hall, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—Illustrated lecture on Hampton Institute by the Rev. H. B. Turner, Chaplain, Second Reformed Church, 267 Lenox Avenue, this evening.

—Conference of State Board of Charities and United Charities Societies, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, 4 P. M., today.

—Annual entertainment of Eastern Star Hall and Home Association, Lexington Avenue Opera House, to-night.

—President Gunton's free lecture, "Third Party Politics," 34 Union Square, this evening.

—Meeting of the Board of Education, Grand and Elm Streets, to-day, 4 P. M.

—Free organ recital, St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, 4 P. M., to-day.

For Home Decoration.

"Have you seen any of the new pieces of Oriental furniture that fashionable folk are using?" is a question often heard these days.

Just at present there seems to be a general demand for the beautiful art products of the far East, and Turkish tabourets, folding Cairo stands, &c., are considered necessary adjuncts to the proper serving of tea, &c., to one's friends. This popularity of Oriental furnishings is a steadily growing one, and, from present indications, it will endure a long while.

The cost of furnishing an apartment in Oriental fashion is not great, and a very few dollars judicially expended will accomplish wonderful results. Mantel covers, Oriental rugs, or the cheap Japanese copies of them, made of jute or cotton, fine bric-a-brac and table porcelains, and handsome screens are all within the reach of persons of moderate means. A wonderful collection of such goods as those alluded to may be seen in the establishment of A. A. Vantine & Co., 877 and 879 Broadway. A trip through their store is an education.

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6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

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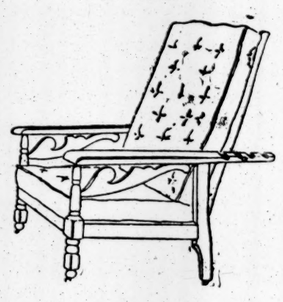

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Solid Oak, Adjustable Back, All Hair Cushions. The most comfortable chair manufactured,

8.50 each.

Formerly sold for double this price.

Large Assortment Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining Furniture, Brass and Iron Beds and Bedding of all kinds at

LOWEST PRICES

BEST&CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

98c.

For this fancy Lawn Blouse with tie in various colored checks, for Boys 2 to 8 years.

A sample of the many waists and blouses ready for spring, in a variety of style and prices only to be found in the one store which makes Children's Clothing its exclusive business.

60-62 West 23d St.

Ingrain and Tapestry Brussels Carpets:

In these very popular low-priced goods we offer this season a large assortment of exceedingly attractive patterns at PRICES THAT WILL APPEAL TO EVERY ECONOMICAL BUYER. The stock is so varied in design and coloring that satisfactory selections can be secured for all requirements.

W. & J. Sloane

BROADWAY, 18th & 19th Sts.

Dress Goods.

Spring 1895.

Crepons,

(In new weaves and colors—wool, silk and wool, mohair and wool, plain or fancy designs).

Paris Novelties,

(silk and wool).

Cheviots, Tweeds, English Suitings and Whip-cords,

(checked or striped).

Mohairs,

(in a variety of shades and designs).

Baréges and Zeboline.

New Covert-cloth for Tailor-made costumes.

French Challies,

35 cts.,

originally 50 to 65 cents.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT NOW

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury Begins to Investigate Charges Made by Mr. H. W. Gray.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury turned its attention yesterday from the police to the Fire Department. The basis for the investigation of the affairs of the Fire Department are the serious charges made against the administration of the department by Henry Winthrop Gray, when he resigned as Fire Commissioner in February, 1893.

These charges were made to Mayor Gilroy, but were never acted upon except that an explanation was asked from the other Commissioners, Scannell and Eickhoff, who have since been removed by Mayor Strong. This was the only action, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gray had always been ready to offer proofs of the charges he made.

It was charged that the Commissioners had been guilty of mismanagement and extravagance, that supplies for the department had been paid for at higher rates than the goods could be purchased for in open market, that extravagant prices were paid for horses, and that the terms of the contract under which the coal for the department was purchased were not complied with. Charges were made against Supply Clerk Soteldo by Mr. Gray, but they were dismissed by the votes of the other Commissioners.

Secretary Carl Jussen and Supply Clerk Soteldo of the Fire Department were both witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. Messenger Creighton brought down from Fire Headquarters a great bundle of books and documents, comprising some of the records of the department. County Clerk Purroy, who was formerly a Fire Commissioner; Peter Seery, the Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, and J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Fire-Alarm Telegraph, have also been subpoenaed.

Ex-Commissioner Gray will prove an important witness for the People. He has had several conferences recently with Justice Ingraham and with District Attorney Fellows, and it is mainly through his persistent efforts that the Grand Jury has begun an investigation of Fire Department methods.

ASSIGNMENT OF AN OLD LUMBER FIRM

George Hagemeyer & Sons Embarrassed by a Land Transaction.

George Hagemeyer & Sons, dealers in mahogany at 810 East Eleventh Street, with yards at the foot of East Tenth and Eleventh Streets, and at Crawfordsville, Ind., made an assignment yesterday to Horace F. Hutchinson, giving a preference to Flint & Co. for $50,000 on two notes dated Aug. 9, 1894, and made by Chew & Eadie and indorsed by George Hagemeyer & Sons.

The partners are George and Casper Hagemeyer, sons of the late George Hagemeyer, who founded the business many years ago. The elder Hagemeyer was one of the best-known and most successful men in his line in the city, and when he died two years ago he left an estate valued at over $600,000. The sons were brought up in the business. George was admitted as a partner in 1888, and Casper on Jan. 1, 1892.

The assignment, it is said, was made to bring about a settlement of an outside venture which the sons went into in connection with other parties, in the purchase of 78,000 acres of timber land in Swain County, North Carolina, from which it was expected large fortunes were to be made. Chew & Eadie, it is said, were the promoters of the transaction. Notes were given, it is said, in part payment for the land made by some of the parties, which were indorsed by George Hagemeyer & Sons, and other notes were given to raise money to pay for the land. The firm of George Hagemeyer & Sons, it is said, has not been able to get a deed for the land or any mortgage security. The firm was sued on the notes, could not get any further time on them, was not able to turn its stock of lumber into cash, and at last made an assignment to protect its creditors. The firm is said to have invested $146,000 in this Southern scheme.

The total liabilities of George Hagemeyer & Sons are not definitely known, as the liabilities depend on how many of these notes are out. The legitimate business debts, it is said, will not exceed $20,000, and the firm is reported to have at least $100,000 worth of lumber in yards here.

FASCINATING SPRING MILLINERY

New Colors and Designs Shown by Lord & Taylor.

Rainbows fade and flower gardens grow pale before the exquisite beauty of ribbons and posies as they appear in all their radiance of Spring freshness at Lord & Taylor's fascinating millinery opening at Broadway and Twentieth Street.

For colors are in soft petunia shades of purple, rich golden browns, and yellows, with a magnificent burnt orange, the most effective color of all. There are bright cherry reds, and the new greens, mimosa and reseda and violets and poppies in black, the only sombre flowers that now remain.

A favorite new hat is the Panama, so-called from the straw of which it is made. It has a wide, softly-rolling brim in the front and turns up abruptly in the back. Whether in black and burnt orange or white and lilac, it is equally effective.

Many coarse straws are used in hats, but they are of light weight. Crinoline braids are popular, and the brims of many of the hats are of dotted lace, net, or open-work braids, with crowns of solid straw. These crowns are almost without exception of the piquant Henri Quatre shape, and several of the brims turn up smartly in front. One of them, the Réjane, has a cluster of orange roses under the brim.

A simple but smart carriage hat is the Henri Quatre, with a brim that flares on one side, Cavalier fashion, and is slightly raised on the other.

Little capelines are nearly all iridescent, simply a group of butterfly or conventional bird wings, made sometimes entirely of embroidery and sequins.

Much fine lace is used in trimming. Sailor hats are trimmed simply with field flowers.

We don't expect to get all the clothing trade in a day, nor to have everybody give his tailors right up and come to us.

We're not the only clothiers in New York who render good honorable service, and tailors do amount to something. Our clothes are not the only good readymade in New York. They're only the best, that's all: better than somebody else's good ready-made, and better than the average tailors', good as the better-than-average (and cheaper)—not so good as the highest-price tailors'. We can't do everything.

Now! Light overcoats are ready, $12 to $32, and your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 324 St.

WATERS PIANOS

An elegant new, 7⅓ octave, 3-stringed WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, fine tone and all improvements, only

$225,

cash, or $250 on installments, payable $10 down and

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Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Old pianos taken in part payment for new ones.

Second-hand pianos at great bargains and on payments of only $5 per month. Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Charles F. Tole, the young man who shot himself in the head in the Gilsey House on Jan. 29, while in a fit of temporary insanity brought on by an attack of the grip, was taken before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempted suicide. He was discharged.

—Frank Koch, thirty-eight years old, of 496 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who had his skull fractured by a stone falling on him while working in an excavation in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Brown Place, on Monday morning, died of his injuries in the Harlem Hospital yesterday.

—A fire took place in a stable in One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, last evening. The building, which was occupied by Otto Schmidt, was totally destroyed; loss, $500. A horse was badly injured, and was afterward killed.

—Printed circulars were received at Police Headquarters yesterday from Police Superintendent Bull of Buffalo, N. Y., giving a description of Rufus Choate, seventeen years old, who has been missing from Buffalo since Jan. 7.

—On and after April 1 the New-Haven steamers will resume their double service, leaving Pier 25 East River at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. This will be a great convenience to travelers.

—Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, took the oath of office as a Federal officer before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. He filed a bond for $5,000.

Long Island.

—The funeral services over the remains of the Rev. H. H. MacFarland, who died a few days ago at the residence of his daughter in Jamaica, were held in the First Congregational Church at Woodhaven on Monday. The Rev. Dr. McFarland, with the Rev. Dr. Storrs, helped to found the Manhattan Association, and was its Secretary.

—Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis Wellman of New-York has purchased a large tract of land at Southampton from Dr. H. H. West. The property is situated on the west side of West Neck Lane. Mr. Wellman intends to erect a handsome Summer cottage.

—The Trustees of College Point want a water tower, a village hall, and a firehouse, to cost $15,000, and several other improvements. They will appeal to the Legislature to have the charter amended so that bonds can be issued.

—Charles Eldredge, a retired seafaring man residing in Sag Harbor, died there Monday. He was seventy-seven years old and was a prominent figure in the days of whale fishing from that port.

—Jonas Smith, manufacturer of fish oil and guano at Promised Land, L. I., assigned yesterday to Charles J. Kircher of 217 Second Avenue, New-York.

—A gravel train on the New-York Bay Extension Railroad killed John Powell near Woodfield yesterday morning. He was driving across the track.

—A fire patrol is to be organized at Bay Shore. It will work with the Fire Department and devote its attention to saving property.

Bayport's new schoolhouse was dedicated Monday. The exercises included a history of the Bayport school and addresses.

—Ebenezer Bryant has been appointed Assistant Postmaster at Northport.

Yonkers.

—An iron tower, 120 feet high and 27 feet square, is to be erected at the Moquette mills of the Smith Carpet Works, to be used for drying Moquette carpet before it is put up in rolls. The foundation has been built. The carpet is now dried by steam in the factory, and in Summer the heat is intense. This inconvenience will now be obviated.

—At a meeting of the Good Government Club on Monday night the provision of the new city charter providing for the payment of an annual salary of $1,000 to the Mayor and $500 to each of the ten Aldermen was approved.

—In the suit of Joseph B. Pennell against Charles L. Buckl, both of Yonkers, to recover a balance due upon a contract, the defendant failed to appear and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $9,065.76.

—The Rev. F. M. Davenport of the First Methodist Church will, on Sunday evening, preach on the subject, "Young Men and Citizenship." All young men will be made especially welcome.

—The Board of Trade held a meeting last evening to consider the bill to reduce telephone charges and the bill to secure better railroad communication with New-York.

—The Amaranth Dramatic Club will give its first reception on the evening of Easter Monday in Teutonic Hall. It will be preceded by Belasco's "May Blossom."

—George B. Wray gave a stereopticon exhibition of the World's Fair in the Messiah Baptist Church on Monday evening, which was enjoyed by a large number.

—The quarterly missionary meeting of the Young People's Association of the Westminster Church took place last evening in the lecture room.

—Slight damage was done by fire and water to the frame building known as the Underhill Homestead, on Overlook Terrace, yesterday.

—Inspector of Buildings Augustus Kipp has granted a permit to Abram G. Moore for a frame dwelling on Lot 233, Sterling Avenue.

—The Rev. P. F. Maughan preached a sermon last evening in St. Mary's Church on "The Sinner's Plea: I Did Not Think."

—Charles S. Smith lectured before the Fortnightly Club last evening at the home of Mrs. Norton P. Otis.

—The Fire Commissioners have procured new badges for the firemen.

—The total amount of taxes collected to date is $49,112.53.

Westchester County.

—Justice Barnard yesterday decided for the defendant in the suit for divorce brought by William J. Castleton. The parties live near Sing Sing. They were married June 23, 1878, at Bexley Heath, County Kent, England. Mrs. Castleton, on Aug. 4, rode on a local train with John Bentley, who was employed by Castleton, but it was shown that they left the train at different stations, Mrs. Castleton going to her sister's.

NOTES FROM THE CITY HALL.

Controller Fitch was at his office yesterday after recovering from an attack of the grip. He will go to Virginia Beach on Thursday to rest for a few days.

***

Fire Commissioners La Grange, Robbins, and Sheffield called on the Mayor yesterday and discussed the affairs of the department in a general way with him. The bill increasing the salaries of firemen was discussed. The Mayor is in favor of it.

***

—The legislative committee of the Board of Aldermen will go to Albany next Tuesday to see what can be done toward getting a bill passed restoring to them the power of confirming or rejecting the Mayor's appointments and other ancient privileges.

***

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed J. C. H. Smith, an anti-Platt Republican of the Eleventh Assembly District, an Inspector of Weights and Measures, at $1,500 a year, to succeed M. J. Coffey, Tammany, and Joseph F. Cook, a Nineteenth District Republican, a Sealer of Weights and Measures, to succeed John E. Lynch, Tammany.

***

The sudden death yesterday of Edward L. Taylor, cashier in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, leaves a one-thousand-five-hundred-dollar place vacant in the finance department.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT promptly cures if faithfully administered.—Advertisement.

UMBRELLAS.

Just now we have several lines of 24, 26 and 28 inch Umbrellas, at special prices.

A line of 26-inch Black Silk Umbrellas for Ladies' use, at $1.95 each; formerly $3.50.

A line of 24-inch all-silk Mourning Umbrellas, at $2.50 each; formerly $3.50.

A line of 24-inch all-silk Mourning Umbrellas, at $2.95 each; real value $4.00.

A line of 28-inch Gentlemen's English Levantine "James McCreery Special," at $3.25 each; real value $4.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,360 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HILTON, HUGHES & CO., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts. | HILTON, HUGHES & CO., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

BIRD MUSIC—FLOWERS.

A wilderness of green, on the second floor, Broadway side. "Fairyland," the women say. But they say more, "My, what pretty Capes!" "Did you ever see such lovely Waists!" "Isn't that Hat just too sweet for anything!"

They're right. Air full of delighted exclamation points---and every one deserved.

They say New-York never saw the equal of this display---merchandise, prettyings. But it's only the beginning. Come when you will and as often as you will; see if the store hasn't taken an upward step somewhere every time you come.

CAPES AND SUITS

Nearly a hundred styles of women's Capes,

Silk Velvet
Satin Serge
Camel's-Hair

Lined and unlined, some plain, others richly trimmed. A few come to grief just because the new buyer don't fancy them. This season's goods, not an old garment in the lot. Some have been as high as $14.50, but they may go at $2.50, $4.50, $5.50, $8.

A few black serge and cheviot Jackets, say eight styles, but not many of each, that have been $12.50 and $15, may go at $9.75.

Perhaps a hundred serge, cheviot, and covert cloth Suits, Prince Albert and reefer effects, with liberal skirts, that were originally $12.50 to $35, may end at $5, $8, $12, $15.

Second Floor, Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES

Another record-breaking day. Men old in the business say nothing like the volume of selling or the littleness of prices was ever seen in the city before. The bright particular things of to-day are:

400 dozen Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs. Meant to sell at 25c to $1. But they're seconds—now and then a pinhole or a dropped thread. And so we say 13 and 19c. Your only sorrow will be that there are not 4000 dozens instead of 400.

1000 pieces children's 27 in. Flouncings, beautiful new patterns, made in St. Gall to sell at $1, we say 48c. Doubtful if the lot lasts past noon.

Something new and unusually tempting in the embroidery store every day.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

AMONG THE LINENS

Take nothing for granted. See if these don't fairly measure values:

Dresden and Irish hemstitched Pillow Cases:
22½x36 in., 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 pair.
25x36 in., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 pair.
27x36 in., $1.50, $1.75, $2 pair.
Hemstitched linen Sheets, full size, $3.75, $4, $4.75; cheap at $4.75, $5.50, $6.25.
Kitchen twill Toweling, 6c the yard; cheap at 10c.
Plaid Glass Toweling, 10c the yard.
Hemstitched Damask Sets, 2x2½ and 2x3 yards:
$8.00 grades at $5.50
$9.00 grades at $6.50
Beautiful Damask Towels, fancy borders, hemstitched huck, large size, plain hemmed huck, all at 19c each; good value at 28c.
8-4 bleached Damask, 75c the yard; never sold for less than $1.
Fringed Dresden damask Squares, 45c; the 85c quality.
Fine Tea Doylies, 10c each; were 20c.

Fourth Avenue.

IN THE CARPET STORE

Like three peas from a pod of hundreds—so far as values go.

New patterns Axminsters, 90c.
New patterns Moquettes, 85c
New patterns 10 wire Taps, 55c.

We are sole agents for the Interior Hardwood Co.'s Flooring. Estimates and designs on application.

Third Floor, Broadway.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO.

Registered Trade Mark.

New Decorative Linens.

Some beautiful novelties in these goods are now on display at "THE LINEN STORE." The newest effects in stamped doylies, squares, tea cloths, &c., being the arrangement of the pattern in delicate tracery of conventional designs or bunches and wreaths of flowers, in a circular border between two rows of buttonhole hemstitching. These and a number of other new designs are well worth the attention of all lovers of pretty ideas in needlework.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES. Broadway, cor. 31st St., and 3d Av. and 123d St.

BROOKLYN STORES. Broadway and Bedford Av. Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. Atlantic and Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhattan Avs.

Once in a while we offer a bargain, and when we do it's generally a bargain with a capital B.

Here are three of them:

200 doz. Percale Shirts, first quality and stylish patterns, for 85 cents. Regular price, $2.

125 doz. Gentlemen's Walking Gloves, in fashionable tan shades, reduced from $1.50 to 85 cents.

Above at New-York Store Only.

75 doz. Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps (Manufacturers' Samples) for 50 cents—worth double.

Fulton St. (Brooklyn) Store Only.

Do you know our $3 Derby?

Do you know our 50c. and $1.00 Neckwear?

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

Wednesday
March 20-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE TELEPHONE MEN TALK

Hearing on the Rate Bill by the Senate Committee.

THE PRESENT EXACTIONS DEFENDED

The Flat Rates Fixed by the Proposed Measure Declared to be Ruinous to the Companies Interested.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Telephone Rate Reduction bill was taken up by the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. John G. Milburn of Buffalo said he might fairly presume that the bill had now been perfected by its friends so that it was a just, reasonable, and equitable measure. Because it was so called in its original form, and it was favored by various uninformed local bodies. He considered it an oppressive and defective measure, and on this criticism it was withdrawn. He now proposed to consider the revised bill, and said frankly that it was the same plausible, adroit measure as before, and just as oppressive.

He review the proposed flat rates fixed by the bill, which, he said, were absurdly low and ruinous. It might be supposed that these rates had some rational basis, but they had not, any more than had the rates in the original bill, which were confessedly erroneous. The makers of the bill had carefully let Buffalo alone, because they knew that any action in reference to rates, such as was taken toward other cities, would at once array the people against the measure. He gave figures to prove that the actual cost of running each telephone in Buffalo was $75. It a flat rate of $100 had been made by the bill for Buffalo a large number of subscribers would be up in arms protesting against the bill, and its framers knew it. Therefore they let Buffalo alone. He attacked the assertion that the rates fixed in this bill were fairly based on those prevailing in other States. In proof of this he quoted rates in Cincinnati, $86 to $100; Cleveland, $60, with $5 additional for each added half mile; Washington, $100 to $125; Pittsburg, $75 to $80, and extra charges for extra distance; Milwaukee, $50 to $120. These rates were actual figures, and yet it was now proposed to fix a rate for Buffalo of $48. Referring to Baltimore, with a population of 400,000, he said the Legislature fixed a flat rate at $78, and the telephone company rendered a service as best it could. Then the movers for reduced rates willingly asked to amend the bill, and now the rate is $120. In Indiana a bill was passed fixing a flat rate of $36, but after a short experience there was a public outcry for a repeal of the oppressive legislation and it was repealed.

Mr. Milburn then took up the other features of the proposed bill, which, he asserted, was clumsily drawn, in uncertain language. In Buffalo, he said, the toll system prevails, and is satisfactory. The bill now provides a flat rate, with the proviso for a toll system if desired. This provision practically prevents any adjustment by the commission created in this bill. The proposed system is cumbersome and unbusinesslike. It will work a hardship to both the companies and the subscribers. It does not preserve the toll system, and if it should go into operation it would be destructive. No provision is made for the security of the telephone companies in the bill, while the subscribers are given every opportunity to harrass them.

The assertion that the companies are to be allowed to make 10 per cent. on their investment has given the bill some little popularity. But the bill does not do this, and in that respect works an unwarranted hardship to stockholders. Mr. Milburn illustrated this by numerous cases, and answered a number of questions asked by the committee bearing on his assertions. He said such an unfair and crude bill should not be allowed to pass. He did not believe there was any precedent for such legislation, nor any necessity for it.

John A. Delehanty, for the Hudson River Telephone Company, said its business was conducted in eighteen counties. But in spite of this extensive service not a single person has appeared in favor of the bill reducing the rate. When such a state of satisfaction exists, why should the Legislature interfere? He objected to the promoters of the bill trying to interfere with Albany rates when nobody interested asks them to do so. He did not consider the proposed bill practical or reasonable.

Jackson Wallace, representing the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, said the bill would compel them to do business at a loss. The eighty-five-dollar rate fixed by the bill for Brooklyn would not pay the actual cost of operation. He did not believe that the Legislature should be a party to an assault on companies that had made large investments in a new field, and now were just beginning to reap a return.

Mr. Brandagee, for the Central New-York Telegraph and Telephone Company, protested against the bill on similar grounds.

At 6:30 o'clock Mr. Sterne suggested that all arguments be limited, or that one man be selected to speak for the remaining companies. Mr. Boardman, for the Metropolitan Telephone Company, asked one week's adjournment, in order that, as Gen. Tracey could not be present, he could get acquainted with the matter. Mr. Boardman said he wanted to argue that the State officers were not elected to fix telephone rates. If this thing continues, the Legislature will not amount to anything soon. In New-York a Committee of Seventy will send up bills for the Legislature to act on, and in Buffalo a Black Rock Association will do similar things.

Senator Parsons, Chairman of the committee, said the committee was exceedingly busy, and could not take much more time, but still wanted to be fair.

Mr. Sterne objected to any more delay. He wanted the opponents of the bill to file briefs. Mr. Boardman protested that he represented a company with $8,000,000 invested capital, and that its interests were too important to be thus treated. An adjournment was taken for two weeks, when the hearing will be closed.

But one bill was considered in executive session this evening by the Cities Committee. This was the only bill which Speaker Fish has introduced thus far this session. It is the measure providing for the consolidation of the Astor, Tilden, and Lenox libraries in New-York. It was decided to report the bill favorably. The other bills before the committee will be considered in executive session prior to the session of the House to-morrow.

The Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon gave a short hearing on the Hamilton bill to perfect the New-York City Rapid Transit act.

The only speaker was A. B. Boardman of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt of New-York City. Mr. Boardman offered an amendment, which, he said, met with the approbation of every one interested in rapid transit in New-York. The legislation providing rapid transit in large cities was the most important that the Legislature would be called upon to consider. The most important amendment which should be made to the bill was that relating to the cutting of stone inside the State. To the judgment of the committee, Mr. Boardman said, he would leave this matter. If the committee thought stone dressed in the State should be used, the amendment could be stricken out, and the bill passed.

Another amendment was that of the number of Commissioners who should vote to grant privileges to elevated railroads.

The committee promised to take up the bill in executive session.

LITTLE EVA YET IN THE PESTHOUSE

The Health Officer Provides Some Comforts, but Refuses to Give Her Into the Care of Other Physicians.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 19.—Lillie Graham, the nine-year-old actress, who was sent to the pesthouse suffering from diphtheria, is still in that institution, as her physicians fear the exposure of removal. But she has been made much more comfortable than when first placed there, and the Board of Health has promised to provide better quarters for such patients in future.

The bedding at the pesthouse has been thoroughly aired, and the Health Officer and Health Warden have been positively directed to supply Lillie and her faithful colored nurse with everything they need.

A new complication arose in the child's case to-day, when Dr. John P. Wilson and Dr. Nelson Boist sent a note to Health Officer Wilson, informing him that they had been engaged to treat her, and notifying him to cease his visits to the little actress. The Health Officer refused to give up his patient, and applied to the Health Board for authority to have anybody arrested who interfered with him.

He was refused this request, but two watchmen were employed—one for day and the other for night—to keep everybody away from the pesthouse, except persons authorized to go there by the Health Officer, and a sign forbidding trespassing was posted in the fields near the pesthouse. Despite these precautions, Dr. John P. Wilson visited the patient at 8 o'clock this morning, and with Dr. Boist saw her again at 11. He says that no power can keep a doctor from his patient, and that he has been employed to look after Miss Graham by the proprietor of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, with which she traveled, and that he proposed to do his duty as a physician.

Health Officer Wilson has secured a supply of antitoxine, and states that he proposes to inoculate the child with it. He announces that "Little Eva" is his patient, and that he proposes to treat her, and that he will take the responsibility whether she lives or dies.

POSTMASTER WARFIELD SUSTAINED

A Long Fight with the Civil Service Commission Brought to a Close.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The long and stubborn fight between the Civil Service Commission and Postmaster Warfield of Baltimore over the removals and appointments made by the Postmaster in his office, claimed by the commission to have been illegal, was to-day settled by Attorney General Olney, who was called upon for an opinion in the case. He decided that the removals and appointments made by Postmaster Warfield were legal.

The case dates back to Nov. 1, when the Postmaster made removals of Superintendents of divisions and clerks in the office, and notified those to be discharged that their services would end on Nov. 7. Those to succeed them were notified at the same time. On Nov. 2 the President issued an order placing these positions under the civil service law. The Post Office Department did not receive official notice of the removals until Nov. 7, but the notification was dated Nov. 1. The commission took the matter up with a view to proving the appointments illegal. The department then declined to approve the appointments. Postmaster Warfield appointed seven of the original eight appointees for these positions as watchmen, intending to promote them when the opportunity offered. He notified the department of these appointments on Nov. 8.

On Nov. 9 the acting First Assistant Postmaster General notified Mr. Warfield that he would approve the appointments if in accordance with the civil service rules. On Nov. 14 the Baltimore Postmaster advised the department of the promotion of the watchmen.

Then began a contest between the Civil Service Commission and Postmaster Warfield, which resulted in many visits of that official to Washington, with members of Congress and leading lawyers of Baltimore to uphold his action. The department sent the matter to the Attorney General for a decision. The Attorney General, in his opinion, said that the new employes were notified of their appointment prior to Nov. 1, and the fact that they did not qualify nor enter upon their new duties prior to the time the President's order took effect did not impair the validity of the perfected employment.

The Attorney General also cited a somewhat similar case decided by his predecessor, Attorney General Miller, where a railway mail clerk was notified of his appointment but did not enter the service until after an order had been issued placing that service under civil service rules. Mr. Miller held that the clerk was entitled to his place. The decision of to-day will probably govern other cases in the various offices throughout the country where there are like disputes.

THE MITCHELL-WALSH CONTEST

Witnesses Tell of Experiences at the Polling Places.

The contest between John Murray Mitchell, the defeated Republican candidate in the Eighth Congressional District, and James J. Walsh, who was elected by 367 votes, was continued yesterday at 44 Pine Street.

Dr. Ely of Eighty-second Street testified that he represented Good Government Club X as a watcher on election day, and that he was put out of the polling booth of the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Second Assembly District. He afterward had two of the Inspectors, he said, arrested, but they were discharged by Justice Ryan. He said the Inspectors selected a Chairman in this district by tossing up a coin, instead of electing him in accordance with the provisions of the law.

J. Walsh testified that he was asked before election day if he wanted to make some money. He said he did. He was then requested to meet some men that evening, who gave him a list of names, and was told that each man would get $10 for registering and $7 for voting.

Samuel Wilbur, Chairman of the Board of Election Inspectors of the Thirty-third Election District of the Second Assembly District, testified last evening that Timothy D. Sullivan was at the head of a crowd of seventy-five Italians on election day at the polling [illegible]. He said many of the Italians could not understand a word of English, and that Sullivan's object appeared to be an attempt to obstruct or delay voters in casting their ballots. He also said that in one instance a fraudulent voter was detected.

The hearing was adjourned to Thursday at 3 P. M.

TRACK ELEVATION BILLS

The Jersey Assembly Orders the Substitute to a Third Reading.

BILL PROVIDING FOR A SHIP CANAL

The Senate Reconsiders the Borough Local Option Bill Vote—Appointments Made by the Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The House of Assembly this morning took up the reports on the Track Elevation bill for first-class cities. Two reports were submitted. The majority report included a new bill which provided that the railroad company should pay 65 per cent. of the expense, the municipality 15 per cent., and the State the remainder.

The minority report was favorable to the original bill, which provided that the Chancellor shall investigate whether a railroad in the hands of a Receiver shall be ordered to elevate its tracks, or whether it is unable to meet the expense. After some discussion, Mr. Storrs suggested that, as there were some good points in both bills, a conference be held and a report be made. This order was taken.

The Committee on Railroads and Canals reported this afternoon the substitute for House bill 439—the Track Elevation bill—with amendments, merging Drake's bill and the original substitute offered by the committee. The bill affects first-class cities only. Jersey City, by its provisions, can have the railroad tracks elevated by requiring that the railroads shall submit plans and be obliged to abolish grade crossings, unless they declare they are insolvent, when the matter is to be submitted to the Chancellor, who is to investigate the condition of the railroad and decide whether they shall elevate the tracks or not.

Newark can also compel the railroads to elevate their tracks under the provision which compels the corporations to pay 65 per cent., the city 15 per cent, and the State 20 per cent. of the cost. The clause providing that the State appropriate $200,000 to pay its share of the expense of elevating the tracks is stricken out. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and to have a third reading.

Mr. Robertson moved that the vote by which was passed Senate 193 be reconsidered. The bill provides that no one but a licensed pharmacist be allowed to conduct a pharmacy, and that all pharmacists be examined and licensed every three years. In support of his motion Mr. Robinson said the bill was backed by the Pharmaceutical Association, and was designed to drive poor druggists out of business. Mr. Robertson was very bitter in his denunciation of the bill, and declared that a majority of the druggists were opposed to it. Mr. Wilbur defended the bill.

The previous question was ordered, and Mr. Robertson's motion was lost.

At the afternoon session of the House the Committee on Railroads and Canals reported favorably House 199, providing that no two streets shall cross a railroad at grade within 500 feet of each other. The bill was at once advanced to a second reading. The House passed the following bills:

House 249, providing for the incorporation of townships having a population of over 4,000; Senate 108, providing for the preparation of rooms in the State House to receive the World's Fair school exhibit as a nucleus for a museum, a curator to be appointed at a salary of $1,500; House 376, authorizing the State Board of Arbitration created under the Storrs act to issue subpoenaes compelling manufacturers to produce their pay rolls in case of difficulties with their employes.

In the Senate this morning the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Gould—Amends the Elective Judiciary act by providing for the election of a Judge for each county in those cases where, under the Voorhees bill, one Judge was to serve for two counties.

By Mr. Skirm—Provides for the construction of a ship canal across the State. The company to be formed shall not consist of less than seven persons, and the capital stock shall not be less than $10,000 for each mile of the proposed canal. Four of the Directors shall be residents. The corporation shall have power to enter upon lands and waters, and make examinations and surveys; to purchase, hold, and use all necessary real estate, &c., to construct such canal; to use and let others use said canal and charge tolls. The corporation is also empowered to condemn lands and acquire the rights through waters.

The Governor sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Law Judge of Monmouth—J. Clarence Conover, reappointed.

Trustees State Reform School for Boys—James M. Parsons and Edwin H. Bidwell.

The Senate, on motion of Senator Rogers, reconsidered the vote by which the Borough Local-Option bill was lost last night. A joint meeting was held at noon, and Commissioners of Deeds appointed for the various counties.

The first woman appointed as Commissioner of Deeds under the new law is Miss Mary V. Steele of Somerville, daughter of the late Congressman William G. Steele of the old Fourth District.

The Senate passed this afternoon the following bills:

Requiring that bequests to charitable or religious societies must be by will, attested by two disinterested witnesses, at least one month (so amended) before the death of the testator; authorizing the formation of insurance companies under the Lloyds system; appropriating money for all necessary expenses to continue the investigation now under way regarding State House expenditures under the Ford régime; making the open season for catching sturgeon Jan. 1 to July 1; submitting to popular vote the water supply question in Jersey City.

The Steering Committee of the Legislature in conference decided that the Legislature shall adjourn on Friday next until Wednesday, the 27th, when veto messages only shall be considered.

The vetoes disposed of, the Legislature will take a recess until June, the exact date to be fixed. In the intervening period, the Senate investigating committee will finish its labors.

Babylon Republican Nominees.

BABYLON, L. I., March 19.—The Republicans of Babylon Town to-day nominated the following ticket: Collector, Joshua H. Smalling; Justice of the Peace, Theodore C. Fletcher; Assessor, William Hirsch; Highway Commissioner, Solomon Smith; Overseer of the Poor, Henry Schurr; Excise Commissioner, Fred Torns, Sr.; Constables, John Gleiss, Frank Kavauch, William Southard, Charles Metzgar, and Charles Corlett.

Col. Waring Appoints New Men.

Col. Waring dismissed twenty-nine sweepers yesterday for inattention to their work.

The constant drain upon the force by reason of recent dismissals has made it necessary to take on some additional men. Five drivers and 125 sweepers were in consequence appointed yesterday.

MR. COLLIS SUCCEEDS HIS FATHER

The Deputy Commissioner's Son on the County Committee—District May Be Anti-Platt.

Lloyd Collis, a son of Gen. Charles H. T. Collis; has been chosen to succeed his father as a member of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Gen. Collis, under that clause in the county organization constitution which makes the holding of public office a bar to membership.

The delegation from the Twenty-fourth Assembly District was composed of Gen. Collis, James C. Tishart, Adolphus Reimann, Egbert Kroyer, and Frank H. Gunner. When the vote was taken on the election of a President of the Republican organization, Messrs. Gunner and Kroyer broke from their associates and supported Mr. Lauterbach, in opposition to Mr. Brookfield.

Since the fact has become well known that Mr. Lautenbach, representing Mr. Platt, was not influential in securing appointments under the present City Administration, the two Platt men, it is said, began to consider whether or not they would not better represent their district by flocking to the Brookfield standard.

The selection of Mr. Collis to succeed his father is taken as a sign that the district is likely to be solid for Mr. Brookfield as against Platt.

PARKHURST AVENUE SUGGESTED

DR. W. GOETZ WANTS ELM STREET RENAMED FOR THE REFORMER.

Action of the Aldermen on the Marriage License Question—Resolutions Vetoed by the Mayor.

In a letter sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday by Major Wolfgang Goetz, M. D., the following proposition for renaming Elm Street in honor of Dr. Parkhurst was made:

In view of the fact that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has courageously labored with an untirable effort for the last few years to expose the demoralization and corruption of some of our city departments, rendering thereby the city very valuable and unpaying services, it is, therefore

Resolved, That the honorable Board of Aldermen and Mayor of the city grant and name in honor to said Charles H. Parkhurst, for his laborious and manly services, an avenue after his honorable name; it is therefore

Resolved, That the street now known as Elm Street of this city shall be changed and receive the name hereafter of Parkhurst Avenue.

The proposition was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman Hall introduced a report in regard to the alleged Marriage Bureau carried on at room 13, City Hall. The report recited that a private marriage business was carried on by a certain Mr. Fitzgerald, who demanded, in violation of law, a sum of money for marriage licenses, and that the man in charge of this bureau was often seen in an intoxicated condition. The report ended with a resolution that the Marriage Bureau be obliged to leave Room 13 and take up quarters in the basement, in Room 3.

Alderman Goodwin said he thought it only right that a small fee should be collected for issuing a marriage license. He suggested that 50 cents be collected for each license, and that a clerk be placed in charge.

President Jeroloman said he was in favor of a voluntary contribution; otherwise there was room for extortion and consequent scandal. "There should be no room for scandal in connection with marriage," he said.

Alderman Goodwin offered his remarks in the form of an amendment to the resolution.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 24 to 5. Another amendment that a fee not to exceed $1 be charged was lost by a vote of 20 to 7. The original report to move the Marriage Bureau into the basement, and that all fees be voluntary, was then carried by a vote of 22 to 5.

Mayor Strong sent to the board yesterday twenty messages vetoing resolutions granting permission to keep soda water stands on the sidewalks in various streets on the east side of the city. One resolution vetoed by the Mayor granted permission to the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to place bulletin boards on the elevated railroad pillars. Mayor Strong wrote that the city did not own the elevated road, and could not grant permission to any one to make use of such railroad property.

A petition was received from a number of residents of the east side asking for the restoration to hucksters of the privilege to sell fish, vegetables, and other produce between 6 o'clock in the morning and noon. It was said that many peddlers who have depended upon this kind of business have been dispossessed since the privilege was taken away from them. The petition was referred to the Committtee on Markets.

A number of property owners sent in a petition asking that the Metropolitan Traction Company be compelled to furnish transfers at all points on its lines where there are surface railroads. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A resolution to appropriate $250 from the Contingent Fund for necessary expenses in connection with the redistricting of the city into thirty-five Assembly districts was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of City Record to have the minutes of the Board of Aldermen printed in the City Record as they appear on the journal of the Board of Aldermen. It was stated that John A. Sleicher, Supervisor of the City Record, had changed the manner of composition in order to save a small part of the expense of printing. At present, it was said, it is difficult to find what is wanted in the minutes as printed.

A resolution was introduced requesting the Legislature to amend the laws so that trucks may be kept in carriageways and on pierheads and bulkheads while not in use. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

DENIAL FROM COMMISSIONER WARING

What He Says to a Labor Union About Certain Charges.

Col. Waring said yesterday that one of the labor unions, he believed a waiters' assembly, had accused him of various acts. He gave out the following letter in answer to the charges:

I never knew anything about any phosphate mine in Carolina. I never had anything to do with shipping any laborers from New-York to any point South in my capacity as consulting engineer of the Middlesborough Land Company in Kentucky. I ordered a large number of men in New-York for work there. These men were well paid, well treated, and have ever since been seeking employment on whatever public work I was engineer on.

I never heard of a butcher named Cusack in New-York, or anywhere else, and I do not remember that I ever owed $100 at any one time to any New-York butcher, and I owe nothing now, save what has accrued on the current month's bill.

No man by the name of Cusack has been appointed since I took this office.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

M'KINLEY HARD AT WORK

He Is Conducting a Spoils Campaign for the Presidency.

AGENTS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Impression in Ohio that M. A. Hanna Is in Charge of the McKinley Boom—He Is the Major's Reputed Boss.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19.—The news that Gov. McKinley had gone to Thomasville, Ga., to be the guest of M. A. Hanna of this city in his Winter home there, was received here with significant nods and winks by the politicians who were in the secret, and it leaked out that the real purpose of the trip, which was ostensibly to take Mrs. McKinley away from the trying March winds of the Ohio climate, was to bring McKinley into close touch with the Republican politicians of the Southern States, and pave the way for the capture of their delegates in the next National Republican Convention.

It is known among the friends of Mark Hanna here that he has been giving a large amount of his time to the planning of the McKinley Presidential campaign, and that it virtually is intrusted to him to manage and apportion the work which is to be accorded to each supporter. No pains are spared to organize the McKinley boom in all parts of the country, and the work is in progress continuously.

It is thought here that the task is too large for a man of Hanna's capacity, and the McKinley movement loses many friends here because Hanna and some other men of far less significance are among the most active and trusted of the friends of McKinley. The general opinion is that the "Napoleon of Protection" is being harmed more than helped by the friends he has gathered about him. There is no way to shake him in his belief in them, and the die is accordingly cast. If McKinley by any manner of means shall be made the next President, Mark Hanna will be the "power behind the throne," as he has been behind the Gubernatorial office for more than three years.

There is both "gratitude for favors received" and "hope of favors yet to come" in the work which Hanna and the others are doing. From a source that is thought to be reliable it is understood that the McKinley boom is in a stalwart condition in the South, and the presence of the Little Napoleon there is thought to have strengthened it greatly. The attempt is being made to break the South by the active pushing forward of the protection idea, and the hope of the McKinley managers is to drive to the rear the old race issue and replace it with that of the tariff. To this end the work is being prosecuted in vigorous fashion, with plenty of promises.

The spoils are an ever-present factor in all of the calculations of Hanna and the lesser factotums he has mustered into the McKinley service. They are reckoned a legitimate part of the means to be used in organizing for McKinley victory, and it is an open question how far the recent trend of sentiment to McKinley in several parts of the country was not due to promises that had been made judiciously.

Hanna has never been other than a most confirmed believer in the spoils doctrine, and all his prominence in the politics of this city and Northern Ohio is due to the manner in which he has used spoils methods.

He very nearly has lost his grip in his own city, and is striving to gain outside prestige to counteract that at home which he lost. He attempted last Fall to dictate the nomination for Congress in this, the Twenty-first District, where Tom L. Johnson was a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Hanna did not like Theodore E. Burton, who was a candidate for renomination, and undertook to keep him down. The result of hard-fought primaries was the complete overthrow of the Hanna forces and the humiliation of Hanna as the boss of the party. He sulked for a while, but at last came into the campaign in a manner that Burton did not fancy, and Burton told him in effect that the Republicans of this district could elect their candidate without his help. This they did, and Burton, who is a man of much more education than Hanna, and with as much native ability, does not owe anything to the Hanna element of the party.

In the same way Hanna has been defeated in the contest for the Mayoralty within his party that closed Wednesday with the nomination of a man who represents the opposition to Hanna. The prophet is rapidly reaching the position where he is without honor in his own city.

It is said the trip of W. M. Hahn, who is Secretary of the National Committee, and McKinley's Superintendent of Insurance, to California and the Pacific coast is on the same errand as that of the Governor to Thomasville. Ostensibly he has gone on a little trip for his health, and taken his wife with him. But his health was very robust when he left, and he is a man who is not apt to overlook some politics on the way. He stopped in Texas, and will visit California, Oregon, Washington, and Colorado before his return.

The peculiar feature of all the vacation trips that are being taken by the McKinley people, from the Governor down, is that they have as their terminals some point where political work may be done, or political influence may be exerted. If McKinley is not nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans it will not be because he and his friends of the Hanna stripe are not busy laying wires and manufacturing sentiment. The rival candidates for the Republican nomination may take warning.

NORMAL COLLEGE TRUSTEES MEET

New Members of the Executive Committee—Prof. Burgess Appointed.

The Trustees of the Normal College held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Education. Among the eighteen present were the new Trustees—Richard H. Adams, William H. Hulburt, Alexander P. Ketchum, Joseph J. Little, Jacob W. Mack, E. H. Peaslee, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, and Charles C. Wehrum.

Messrs. Maclay, Wehrum, Steers, Prentiss, and Peaslee were appointed members of the Executive Committee, to fill the vacancies left by those whose terms had expired. Prof. Edward S. Burgess of Washington was appointed Professor of Natural Science, at $4,000 a year, to succeed Edward H. Day, deceased. Mr. Burgess has gained distinguished success as a teacher, and also as a writer.

It was also agreed that Adam Sherman Hill's textbook on rhetoric should be adopted.

Schooner Margaret Floated.

The schooner Margaret, which grounded on the Romer Shoals Sunday night, was floated at high tide yesterday morning. It is not thought that the vessel was much damaged.

CAUGHT WITH THE MARKED BILLS

Walter H. Robinson, Superintendent of Carriers in Yonkers, Accused of Robbing Letters for Many Years.

Walter H. Robinson, for twelve years in charge of the force of letter carriers in Yonkers, N. Y., is a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, being charged with having embezzled money from and destroyed letters.

He was arrested yesterday as the result of many complaints received by Chief Post Office Inspector John E. Ashe, stationed in this city, from persons who have sent to residents of Yonkers letters containing money, which have not been delivered. He was caught by marked bills.

Chief Ashe detailed Inspectors Jacobs and Morris on the case. They mailed to persons in Yonkers letters containing the marked bills. It was arranged to have Robinson visit the residence of Postmaster Holden. The Inspectors and the Postmaster were there, and he was arrested as he entered the door.

In his pockets the Inspectors found bills amounting to $15. Among them were seven one-dollar bills which had been marked.

Robinson tried to brazen it out, declaring, in spite of the marks, that he had had the bills for a long time. They were marked and the letters mailed the day before yesterday.

He was brought to this city yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. He would make no statement, he said, until he had consulted counsel. Bail was fixed at $2,500. He could not get bondsmen, and was locked up. The date for his examination is March 22.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 19.—The arrest of Walter H. Robinson caused a good deal of a sensation here. He was well known and popular, and had always been regarded as honest. There has been, however, some curiosity as to how he managed to live as well as he did on a salary of $800. It is said he intended to build a home. He has a wife and one child. He is forty-one years old.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Chief Post Office Inspector Wheeler was to-day advised of the arrest of Superintendent of Carriers Robinson at the Yonkers (N. Y.) Post Office for robbing the mails in various ways. The Inspectors who made the arrest stated that it was a clear case of stealing, and that Robinson had been doing it systematically for years.

The department has been caused much trouble on account of the robberies at that point, and Capt. Wheeler stated that this was one of the most important arrests made for some time.

FIRST PAYMENTS OF NEW INCOME TAX

Receipts of the Treasury Below Those for February Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Among the various items in the report of internal revenue receipts for February, given out to-day, there appears one of $11,818, on account of income tax under the new law. This is the first time any receipts from this source have been reported.

Collections of internal revenue from all sources for the eight months of the current fiscal year, as compiled by Commissioner Miller, show the receipts to have aggregated $100,532,464, an increase over the eight months of 1894 of $5,180,622. The principal sources of revenue were: Spirits, $59,065,538, an increase of $4,085,763; tobacco, $19,761,741, an increase of $1,096,999; fermented liquors, $20,118,768, a decrease of $129,099; oleomargarine, $1,108,276, a decrease of $228,184, and miscellaneous, $430,320, an increase of $343,324.

The receipts for February were $1,701,445 less than for February, 1894.

AGES OF THE CABINET OFFICERS

Secretary Gresham the Oldest Member of the Advisers of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The mention of the President's birthday celebration yesterday recalls the fact that Secretary Gresham was sixty-three years old on Sunday, he having been born on St. Patrick's Day, 1832. The Secretary of State is the oldest member of the Cabinet, the next in point of age being the Secretary of Agriculture, who was born April 27, 1832, in Jefferson County, N. Y., and who is therefore less than six weeks younger than Mr. Gresham.

Secretary Herbert permitted his sixty-first birthday, on Tuesday of last week, to pass unnoticed. The youngest man in the Cabinet is Secretary Smith, who was born in 1855. Secretary Lamont was forty-four on Feb. 9, Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney were born in 1835, Postmaster General Bissell in 1847, and his successor, Mr. Wilson, in 1843.

Gen. Pryor to Speak in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—Gen. Roger A. Pryor has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Virginia Bar Association Aug. 6, at the White Sulphur Springs.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

IT WAS A WILLFUL INSULT—Ex-Secretary Whitney's view of the Alliance affair.
A SPANISH WAR SHIP LOST—Foundering of the big cruiser El Reina Regente.
HILL TO THE DEMOCRACY—The Senator has words of great encouragement for his party.
RHODE ISLAND CANDIDATES—Democratic and Republican State tickets nominated.
LONDON'S CABINET GOSSIP—Revival of the Armenian agitation and the return of Gladstone.
THE "LEGISLATIVE WASP"—He stings Commodore Gerry's Whipping Post bill to death.
THIS COUNTRY'S CATTLE—The completion of a census by the Government.
GOV. COFFIN'S AMBITION—Anxious to go from Hartford to the United States Senate.
CHINA'S PEACE EXPENSIVE—Intimation that Japan may want a large slice of territory.
STATE ROADS IN JERSEY—Public money well spent in new highways and improvements.
A NEW FAIR WILL FOUND—It materially improves the prospects of Charles Fair.
WILLET'S POINT MUSEUM—Battle machines and war relics that are full of interest.
POOR SPAIN IN A WORRY—An amusing incident that shows her concern about Cuba.
AN ECONOMICAL CONGRESS—Mr. Dockery makes a statement about the appropriations.
AUNT TEMPE ANN'S RING—The reason why the deacon's son went to college.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Green Manuring, by Henry Stewart; The Culture of a Garden; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

JAPAN ASKS ONLY JUSTICE

One of Her Citizens Tells the Truth About Port Arthur.

SOME DISTORTED NEWSPAPER STORIES

Straining After Sensationalism Which Reflected Unjustly on a Civilized Nation.

MR. CREELMAN'S DISPATCHES UNRELIABLE

Evidence to Prove that Both He and Mr. Villiers Misrepresented Facts to Secure Sensational Effects.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The story of the regrettable occurrences at Port Arthur at the time of its capture by the Japanese is no longer new to the reading public. It has been told and retold with a minuteness of detail and a wealth of grisly embellishment which have lost nothing in the telling. To several representatives of the press who were present when Port Arthur was occupied by the Japanese the story seems to constitute a species of journalistic capital useful for the delectation of those who have an appetite for the gruesome. Perhaps some reason for this may be found in the fact that there are a great many people in this world whose literary tastes are not altogether dissimilar to those of that sanguinary young person in "Helen's Babies" whose interest in Bible narrative centred in the fact that Goliath's head was "all bluggy." There has certainly been a great deal of Goliath's head in this business, so much so that it would almost seem that even the most morbid appetite for the horrible might by this time have been amply satiated.

It may be, however, that there is another reason for the constant elaboration of this twice-told tale. Wars, happily, are not of frequent occurrence, and the opportunity for displaying qualities that rank high in modern journalism, which war especially affords, is not often to be had. It is only natural, therefore, that when such an opportunity comes it should be availed of to the fullest extent. The enterprising war correspondent has his chance; the reader revels in glowing descriptions of march and bivouac and battle, and if, in the rush and hurry of the moment, the actual reality is somewhat distorted, time is almost certain to cure the harm, and the truth does not suffer in the long run.

Some degree of the sensational and of inaccuracy is no doubt inseparable from descriptions, especially newspaper descriptions, of the stirring incidents and the shifting phases of war. The discriminating reader will understand this, and the writer will be pardoned for overcoloring his picture. But when to be sensational is the sole object, when more important things are sacrificed for the sake of heightening the picturesque, or the grotesque and horrible, details of the narrative, it is time to call a halt. Especially is it so when an isolated case of excess on the part of some of the soldiery of a nation is made the foundation for a sweeping indictment against the character of all their countrymen, as cruelly unjust as it is illogical and untrue.

This is what has happened as regards the alleged atrocities at Port Arthur. Immediately upon the receipt in this country and in Europe of the first news of the capture of that stronghold, before there had been time to investigate the facts or to hear the other side, it was charged that what had occurred at Port Arthur showed that the civilization of Japan was only a "thin veneer," and that the Japanese people had "relapsed into barbarism." The persistence with which this charge has been repeated, and the exaggerated importance which has been given to the whole subject, are all that entitle it to notice.

Taking into account the course of the Japanese throughout the whole of this war it might be thought that any defense of their conduct is superfluous. No fair-minded person would condemn them for a solitary lapse, which their Government has done all in its power to show that it deprecates and deplores. If things happened at Port Arthur not in harmony with the rule of action which Japan laid down for herself, and has consistently followed during the whole course of hostilities with China, it ought to be sufficient to clear Japan's fair fame from wholesale aspersion to show that those acts are not approved by the Japanese Government or people, and that they have no parallel in what went before and none in what has occurred since. That this is the case may be seen from a recapitulation of the facts.

The Distorted Story Printed.

On the 12th of last December The New-York World published the following telegram, dated Yokohama, from Mr. Creelman, its war correspondent:

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Dec. 11.—The Japanese troops entered Port Arthur on Nov. 21 and massacred practically the entire population in cold blood.

The defenseless and unarmed inhabitants were butchered in their houses, and their bodies were unspeakably mutilated. There was an unrestrained reign of murder, which continued for three days. The whole town was plundered with appalling atrocities.

It was the first stain upon Japanese civilization. The Japanese in this instance relapsed into barbarism.

All pretenses that circumstances justified the atrocities are false. The civilized world will be horrified by the details.

The foreign correspondents, horrified by the spectacle, left the army in a body.

CREELMAN.

On the 17th of the same month The World published another cablgram reading as follows:

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 16.—The following statement is authorized for publication in The World by Mr. Mutsu, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The Japanese Government desires no concealment of the events at Port Arthur. On the contrary, it is investigating rigidly for the purpose of fixing the exact responsibility and is taking measures essential to the reputation of the empire.

"From the beginning of the war every conceivable precaution has been taken to guard against excesses. The discovery that discipline was unavailing in this single instance shocks and grieves both the civil and military authorities.

"The facts thus far gathered show conclusively:

"First—That the Japanese troops, transported with rage at the mutilation of their comrades by the enemy, broke through all restraints.

"Second—That, further exasperated by the wholesale attempts at escape of Chinese soldiers disguised as citizens, they inflicted vengeance without discrimination.

"Third—That the detection on successive days of repeated Chinese atrocities rekindled the fury and provoked fresh acts of violence.

"The Japanese Government deplores as a national misfortune the unexpected transgression of the principles to which it was and always will be pledged. It feels bound, nevertheless, to protest against exaggerations calculated to present the affair in a distorted and misleading aspect.

"Proofs have already been received that the victims, almost without exception, were soldiers wearing the stolen clothes of citi-

sons, who had fled in a body long before the assault, and are now returning, trustful and contented.

"While offering no palliation of what actually occurred, the Japanese Government holds to the conviction that there was absolutely no intention to molest non-combatants.

"The truth, the whole truth, shall be reported as soon as practicable. Meanwhile the Government hopes that public opinion will be guarded against extreme recitals."

There is certainly nothing doubtful in the tone of this communication. It is frank, explicit, and to the point. It does not contain a word of which the Government and people of the most enlightened nation might not feel justly proud. Among the headlines under which The World published it, however, were the phrases "Japan Confesses" and "Confirms Creelman's Report of Butchery at Port Arthur." These expressions are a fair sample of The World's methods. There shameless mendacity is apparent upon the most cursory comparison of Creelman's report with the telegram of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, which, it should not be forgotten, were the only statements which The World had received up to that time concerning what really happened at Port Arthur.

The use which The World made of Viscount Mutsu's candid, straightforward utterances was thoroughly characteristic. It had no use for any facts which did not heighten the effect of its "scoop," and, following the scent of blood with cheerful alacrity, it disregarded all else, while it rolled each loathsome detail of the ghastly story as a sweet morsel under its tongue. It did not wait for further evidence or for confirmation of the sensational charges in Mr. Creelman's story, but hastened to attack the Japanese in every direction, clamoring, among other things, for the rejection of the new Japanese treaty which was then before the Senate. There is also serious reason to believe that it dishonestly added to the telegram a statement intended to heighten the sensational effect.

A Deliberate Falsehood.

Mr. Creelman, it will be noticed, is quoted as saying that the foreign correspondents, appalled at the atrocities committed by the Japanese at Port Arthur, left that place in a body. That was ridiculously untrue, since the foreign correspondents left Port Arthur, as every one on the spot knew, because they considered their work at that place completed. The foreign military attachés remained, and it may be taken for granted that the correspondents would have done so had there been anything left for them to report. Fancy, if you can, the feeling of the proprietor of The World if a subaltern of his left a place where there was still material left for sensational "scoops." It is extremely probable that Mr. Creelman, if he had really allowed his personal feelings to get the better of his professional instincts in that way, would have had another Pulitzer precept to quote, not precisely in harmony with the soulful "do right" with which his chief had sent him rejoicing upon his mission.

But it is superfluous to say that he did no such thing. When his telegram was repeated in Japan, he himself being at the time in Yokohama, the statement was greeted with derision. It was quoted by The Japan Mail as good reason for doubting Mr. Creelman's other statements. Upon that, another foreign newspaper published at Yokohama immediately retorted that Mr. Creelman was not responsible for the statement; that it had, in fact, been added to his dispatch in The World's home office. Mr. Creelman did not deny this statement, publicly at least, so that the paternity of this deliberate falsehood is still in doubt. It does not much matter, perhaps, for not even Mr. Gilbert in his moments of quaintest exaggeration could ascribe to The World a taste for truth so exact that it amounts to a disease. The incident is only of value in so far as it illustrates The World's way of "doing right."

Mr. Villiers's article in The North American Review, "The Truth About Port Arthur," is the latest addition to this chamber of horrors. The form in which it appears entitles it to more respectful consideration than anything published in The World. Mr. Villiers is an experienced war correspondent, and is not given to verbal hysterics. He treats the Japanese as naughty children, and in a somewhat patronizing manner tells them, in substance, to go and sin no more. Yet even in his narrative there are inaccuracies and significant hiatuses which show that he has not allowed facts to interfere with tragic effects. "Not only the soldiers," he says, "but also the armed coolies, took a share in the bloody work. These gentlemen were all of the famous samurai sect, and practically the bashibazouks of the army. The order of the Mikado that the samurai, or two-handed swordmen, (sic,) were not to serve in the army for fear of excesses had been evaded by these gentlemen enlisting as coolies."

Correspondent Villiers Corrected.

The army of Japan is recruited by conscription from every class impartially; the ancient samurai, the military class at one time entitled to wear two swords, (a distinction which has totally disappeared,) is obliged to serve the same as other classes of the poulation. Mr. Villiers's mistake is trifling in itself; it is only useful in so far as it shows that his knowledge of things Japanese is not yet complete.

In another way, however, it is of value. It has been stated that some of the excesses committed at Port Arthur were due to the action of the large undisciplined force of coolies which accompanied the army as bearers of burdens. This statement has been strenuously denied, but Mr. Villiers now confirms it.

Mr. Villiers states in another place that at the end of the "three days' slaughter" the only Chinese left alive in Port Arthur were about thirty-six, employed as water carriers and to bury the dead. "Their lives were protected," he adds, "by a strip of white paper stuck in their caps bearing the following inscription in Japanese characters: 'This man is not to be killed.'" The best that can be said of this statement is that Mr. Villiers does not understand Japanese characters. No such inscription was ever placed upon any Chinaman at Port Arthur. Moreover, it is an indisputable fact that more than 300 Chinese prisoners were captured, and, with the wounded, were subsequently sent to Japan.

Mr. Villiers says that the Japanese are like most young children, "very sensitive at being found out," and "telling the most deliberate and unblushing falsehoods to shield themselves." This charge finds ample refutation in the statement of Viscount Mutsu, quoted above. Let me ask Mr. Villiers whether his Government was equally frank at the time of the Sepoy mutiny? He may be old enough to remember what the civilized world had to say then of certain actions which have never yet been officially disclaimed.

He may also have read Trevelyan's "Cawnpore," and may remember what that gentleman has to say about the indiscriminate slaughter of the natives of India. A tu quoque proves nothing, and the Japanese are certainly not justified in whatever wrong they may have committed at Port Arthur by the fact that Englishmen did something very similar in India. Still the argument is one which irresistibly asserts itself when one notes the complacently patronizing manner in which some people—and, with due deference to Mr. Villiers, Englishmen in particular—chide the rest of the world for their frailties and their faults. A modest silence would be more becoming in such mentors, notably as regards China, where the memories of the opium war still linger, and where the charred and blackened ruins of the Summer Palace long bore evidence to the excesses of Englishmen, whose countrymen would probably be indignant if, for example, a Japanese were to say that this act of ruthless vandalism proved that England had "relapsed into barbarism."

But the most noticeable feature of Mr. Villiers's narrative, as also of Mr. Creelman's, is what it leaves to the imagination. It is an inference from both that the indiscriminate slaughter of the Chinese, men, women, and children, continued uninterruptedly for three days, but neither says so except in the most general way. Each gives instances to prove the charge, but it is quite consistent with what both of these gentlemen allege to suppose that after the night of the 21st and the morning of the 22d of November the killing, instead of being continuous, was sporadic. Viscount Mutsu says that "the detection on successive days of repeated Chinese atrocities rekindled the fury [of the Japanese] and provoked fresh acts of violence." This is very far from being an indiscriminate and uninterrupted slaughter of the people of Port Arthur, regardless of age or sex.

Evidence in Refutation.

As regards the killing of women and children in particular, we have positive evidence. Mr. Creelman says that "women and children were hunted and shot at as they fled to the hills with their protectors." Mr. Cowen, the correspondent of The London Times, whom Mr. Creelman certainly cannot regard as an unfriendly witness, said in an interview in The Japan Mail that a few women and children had been killed, but that he believed that it had been done accidentally.

One of the most damaging statements which Mr. Creelman makes is that torpedo boats outside the harbor had, while the massacre was going on in the town, "sunk ten junks loaded with terror-stricken people." The statement appeared in this form in The World, which treats the omniscience of its "representatives" as a matter of course. The trifling circumstance that several miles of land and sea lay between Mr. Creelman and the scene of this "atrocity," not to mention the fact that he must have been very busy, indeed, noting all the other horrors which he records, apparently did not matter.

The same allegation appears in another of Mr. Creelman's letters in The Philadelphia Inquirer in a different form. Here it is stated that "when Port Arthur fell, torpedo boats were sent through the waves of the harbor to sink junks loaded with men, women, and children endeavoring to escape."

Physically this last statement is more comprehensible than the other. Morally it is equally untrue, that is to say, it is absolutely false.

When this charge was called to the attention of Admiral Kawamura, who was with the fleet during the whole of the Port Arthur affair, and perfectly cognizant of all its movements, he sent the following statement to a Japanese newspaper, from which it was translated by The Japan Mail:

On the day of the battle our fleet came round from the left of Port Arthur and was nearing Chiu Bay, when we suddenly observed a small steamer approaching the place from the west. It flew no flag, and its behavior on sighting our ships being evidently suspicious, the flagship signaled to intercept it. Then, for the first time, it ran up the British flag. Having been conducted by a torpedo boat to the neighborhood of the flagship, a boat was lowered from the latter, and the steamer, having been boarded, proved to be the Kinriu. Nothing questionable was found on board, and presently the British man-of-war Archer, which happened to be in the vicinity, sent an officer to explain that the steamer was, in truth, an English trading vessel. She was accordingly released.

Our ships now steamed round outside Chiu Bay. At about 4 P. M., as we were heading to the east of Port Arthur, we observed two small steamers leave the port and steer westward. Our immediate impression was that the Chinese commanding officers were escaping in these steamers. One of the two presently turned back to Port Arthur, apparently apprehensive of being struck by the missiles that the forts were firing, but the other held her course, and was pursued by one of our torpedo boats. Unable to escape by sea, she was run ashore at the base of Laotieshan by her crew, and every one on board landed and escaped, the steamer falling into our hands. That night the wind grew so boisterous and the sea so rough that the flagship signaled the squadrons to return to Talien Bay. The above is an exact statement of the doings of the ships on the day of the battle. No cruelty or excess of any kind was perpetrated. The correspondent of the American newspaper was with the army on shore; he was not with the fleet, and it is evident that he could not see what the fleet did. For what reason has he invented the story that Chinese junks were sunk and men and women, old and young, barbarously killed? Did he expect to enhance the fame of his own newspaper by defaming other people? Or did he look to achieve some other object of ambition by such fabrications? I am at a loss to conceive.

Admiral Kawamura is a man whose services are a part of the history of his country. As Minister of Marine and in other high offices he has played a distinguished rôle in the affairs of Japan ever since the first days of the restoration. His word needs no support against that of Mr. James Creelman.

Mr. Creelman's statements are probably equally wide of the truth when he alleges that Mr. Ariaga explained to the correspondents that the Japanese "were taking practically no prisoners, having found them a troublesome incumbrance at Ping Yang." Leaving out of account the absurd improbability of such an admission from a Japanese official, no allusion is made by Mr. Villiers to any such statement, although he mentions the same official and quotes what he evidently regards as significant in his remarks.

Japan Only Wants Justice.

One point upon which especial stress should be laid is the fact that most of the Chinese who were killed at Port Arthur were soldiers in disguise. Some of the inhabitants of the town were undoubtedly killed, but the great majority of the dead were clad in some part of the military dress. The shoes which Chinese soldiers wear are peculiar and cannot be mistaken. Most of the corpses had on such shoes. Here is what Mr. Cowen says about the actions of the Chinese soldiers after their defeat:

I saw scores of Chinese hunted out of cover, shot down, and hacked to pieces, and never a man made any attempt to fight. All were in plain clothes, but that means nothing, for the soldiers flying from death got rid of their uniforms how they might.

I would not have it understood that I seek to defend any wrongful acts that may have been committed at Port Arthur. I only deprecate the exaggeration, the misstatements, and the cruelly unjust inferences of which this deplorable affair has been made the vehicle. The Japanese Government has not sought to conceal the truth and has frankly expressed its regret for what occurred. It did not need this Pelion piled upon Ossa, this cumulation of horrors, to give the world the truth about Port Arthur. Least of all was it worthy of any self-respecting journalist deliberately to distort the truth, as the truth has been distorted, in the telling of this story.

All that Japan asks is the fair play which Occidental nations show to each other. Her course hitherto has earned for her the praises of those who now blame her. She has taken her place among the civilized nations of the earth, and there is as little justice in attempting to thrust her thence on account of what occurred at Port Arthur as there would be in condemning the United States or Great Britain or Germany or France for acts that their people have committed in the heat and anger of foreign war or civil strife. The nation that can look back upon its history and not recall such an act is the only one fairly entitled to cast reproach upon Japan.

A JAPANESE STUDENT.

New-York, March 18, 1895.

In the Opera "Macbeth."

You may know there is a French opera of Macbeth—by Chélard. This was being played at the Dublin Theatre—Viardot, I think, the heroine. However that may be, the curtain drew up for the sleep-walking scene; doctor and nurse were there, while a long mysterious symphony went on, till a voice from the gallery called out to the leader of the band, Levy: "Whist! Lavy, my dear, tell us now, is it a boy or a girl?" —Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble—Temple Bar.

IMPORTANT COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS

Margaret Byrne Wins Her Case Against a Brooklyn Road.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Margaret Byrne against the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, appellant. This was an appeal from the General Term of the City Court of Brooklyn affirming a judgment in favor of plaintiff for $2,270. Action was brought to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, caused by defendant's alleged negligence. Byrne was a passenger on one of the company's cars on April 25, 1892, and was thrown from the platform while the car was in motion, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died.

The court reversed the judgment of the lower court and granted a new trial in the case of Richard Keenen, as administrator, against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant. This was an appeal from the judgment of the General Term of the City Court of Brooklyn affirming a judgment of $5,554 damages and costs entered on the verdict of a jury. Action was brought to recover damages for the killing of plaintiff's son, a lad between five and six years of age, by being run over by one of the company's trolley cars on the afternoon of May 12, 1893.

The court affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Maria L. Davis, as administratrix, against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant. This was an appeal from the General Term, Second Department, which affirmed, with costs, a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $6,077, recovery and costs, entered on the verdict of a jury in circuit.

The court also affirmed judgment in the case of Mary McGreevy, administratrix, against the Buffalo Railway Company, appellant. This was an appeal from the judgment of the General Term of the Superior Court of Buffalo, which affirmed the judgment of the trial court for $3,340 damages and costs entered in favor of the plaintiff.

Liberal Gift for a Colorado Exposition

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

Mr. David H. Moffat, President of the First National Bank, has written us a letter in which he says: "After listening to the discussion at the meeting this afternoon and fully appreciating the wonderful advantages that will accrue to the State from the holding of a mining and industrial exposition in Denver, I have concluded, for the purpose of aiding its success, to give the sum of $50,000, the same to be called for by the proper officers of the exposition as required. My fortune has been made in Colorado; it is my home. I came here in 1860, on the 18th day of March, and I propose to cast my lot and my fortune with the State of Colorado, where I belong."

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and assist with washing; personal city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at 143 West 49th St., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress or wait on a lady; no objection to travel; willing and obliging; good city reference. 675 8th Av. H. Donohoe.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; willing to go out with ladies when required; to go to country for the Summer; good city reference; wages, $18. S. J., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By refined young girl, three months in the country, as chambermaid or as nurse; is a neat sewer; first-class reference as to character. 246 East 37th St., lower bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; understands care of parlors; leaves on account of family going to Europe; best city reference. A., Box 205 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or do chamberwork and waiting in private family; best references. Call, 10 to 12, 155 Madison Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call, Wednesday, from 10 to 4, at present employer's, 137 West 78th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 220 East 83d St.; ring McGarry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with laundry work; city or country. Clarke, 326 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; experienced on the other side; reference given. 372 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would help to mind children; city reference. L. Granger, 237 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting or do plain sewing; best city references. 151 West 15th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl; good reference; willing and obliging; or would take care of grown children. Mrs. Lallemand, 158 West 20th St.; third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with sewing or in dining room; best city references. J. H., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork; assist washing and ironing, or general housework; in private American family; two years' reference. 181 East 73d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; three years' city reference. Clarke, 213 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress; city references. S. C., 1,152 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl for light chamberwork and waiting. A., 254 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can be seen, two days, 10 to 12, at 42 West 38th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl speaking French, German, and English as chambermaid and do plain sewing; very best references. 226 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as a first-class chambermaid; good city references. 429 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Toby, 204 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 146 West 62d St.; ring Adams's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; do plain sewing. Can be seen, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 125 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid and to assist with waiting; has best city reference. 4 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid (Scotch) in a first-class family. 245 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City reference required. Apply, from 11 until 1 o'clock, at 46 East 69th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference. 213 East 26th St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from last place. 150 West 50th St.; ring front door bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook, washer and ironer in small private family; good city reference. 724 8th Av., near 43d St.

COOK.—By good French cook in private family; wages, $30; no washing; good references. Marie, 237 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; city or country; best reference. 210 East 28th St. K.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference. 805 East 46th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook in a small private family; good city reference; no objection to plain washing. 802 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; best city references; country preferred. Call, two days, at 219 West 32d St., rear house.

COOK.—By Protestant Canadian woman, as cook; no washing; good city reference; good baker. R. R., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; experienced young woman; best references. Call, for two days, at 50 West End Av., near 67th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private family. 222 East 56th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in American family; best reference. 907 3d Av., second bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; wages, $35 to $40; only those keeping kitchenmaid and going to the country in the Summer need address; first-class city reference. N. Y., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Together; by two girls; in a small private family; one as first-class cook and laundress; other as waitress and chambermaid; written and personal reference. Address or call, for two days, M. K., 328 East 37th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; one as good cook and laundress; other good waitress and chambermaid; willing to go to country; together or separate; best personal references. Call, two days, 148 West 65th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; no objection to going to the country with a family; best reference. 319 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—First-class; by a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons economically; bread and pastry a specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands soups, game, entrées, and all kinds of desserts; in private family; would go to the country; wages, $50 to $40; city references. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; bread and pastry as specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook; understands soups, game, entrées and all kinds of desserts; thorough baker, in private family; best city references. E. W., Box 881 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as plain cook in a small family; no washing; three years' best city reference from last employer. Call, from 9 to 12 A. M., at 126 East 32d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook; fine baker; would do some washing; highest references. 233 West 135th St., basement; no cards.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish girl as first-class cook; makes everything; tasteful and a fine baker; two years' references from last place. Britta, Box 835 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman as cook in a private family; no washing; is very steady and neat. C. W., care of Mrs. Brown, 355 West 53d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as cook and laundress; good baker; best reference; city or country. M. S., 113 West 59th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman of experience to do cookink, washing, and ironing in small private family; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St.; ring second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as cook and laundress in a small family. Address, for two days, M. K., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; satisfactory reference; trustworthy in every way. S. K., Box 869 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 143 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; good reference; lady can be seen. D., 131 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. M. T., 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman, in small private family; willing to do some washing; best city reference. M. H., Box 220 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; good city reference. 238 East 41st St., ground floor, back.

COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as plain cook or chambermaid; six years' reference. 406 West 47th St.; ring Worthing's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best reference; city or country. 335 West 38th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant woman; assist with washing; no objection to country. 308 West 49th St., Rinn's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In a small private family; good baker and economical; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By girl as good cook and to do plain washing; three years' city reference. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; wages, $20; city references. 981 6th Av., near 55th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. 538 10th Av.

COOK.—First-class; Protestant; in private family; good city reference. A. R., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family; best reference. 312 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook, laundress, and housekeeper; city or country; best city reference. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. 21 West 63d St.

COOK.—First-class; American young woman; by day, week, or month; city or country; wages, $20 to $25; city reference. 15 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; willing to go to the country; best reference. 209 East 39th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference from last place. 800 6th Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a responsible woman as first-class cook in private family; no washing; good reference; country. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By woman as excellent cook in private family; can give good city reference. 139 West 60th St.; ring Hafferner's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By young girl to do cooking and plain washing in a small private family; city reference. M. F., 121 West 19th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; three years' reference. 878 3d Av., care of Mrs. Finn.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; city references. 228 East 43d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an active woman for day's work of any kind; good housecleaner, washer, and ironer; best reference. M. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing; good reference. 261 West 35th St., two flights.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out by the day to do any kind of work. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a French laundress to go out for a day's work in a private family. 411 4th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker; formerly with Mme. Thorn of 5th Av., New-York; would like a few more engagements by the day; does first-class private-family work only. M. Early, 87 Sands St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; Easter suits, with new style skirt, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; out by the day, $4. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; makes dresses equal to best Parisian houses; from $10 up; agent for the French Royal; finest in the world. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; all latest designs in fancy waists, jackets, and skirts; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKING.—By the day; latest style skirts and capes made from $2 up; understands all machines; terms $1.50 per day. M. M., 237 West 18th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker a few more engagements by the day; excellent city reference; city or country. C., 844 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker with highest reference; customers by day; perfect fit guaranteed. Mrs. P. Nally, 2,229 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's and misses' dresses and coats artistically designed, made, and finished. 134 East 117th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—BY ENGLISH LADY; EXPERIENCED TEACHER, AS NURSERY GOVERNESS FOR THE SUMMER WITH FAMILY IN COUNTRY; ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND MUSIC; GOOD CITY REFERENCE. SUMMER, BOX 329 TIMES, UP TOWN.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady as governess; competent; German and English; rudiments of French; fine sewer; will take entire charge of children. Fraulein G., 530 Willis Av., 149th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French governess; disengaged April 1; can teach German and music and take entire charge of children; best city references. Mademoiselle, 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess; French and music; good sewing; best city references. Mademoiselle, 19 East 124th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German kindergartnerin as nursery governess; competent to teach elementary branches and Froebel system; fine needleworker; good references. Kindergarten, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable and reliable woman as housekeeper; good references; city or country. 146 East 39th St., second bell, right; no cards.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young widow as housekeeper to old gentleman. Mrs. Wolf, care of Schmidt, 230 East 56th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for housework; country preferred; no cards; good reference. 343 West 52d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl as general houseworker in a small family; no washing. 105 East 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By first-class German girl in private family; best references. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; speaks French, German, and English; perfect hairdresser; seamstress; packer; experienced traveler for Europe; best city references. Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged German to young lady or invalid lady; experienced dressmaker; good companion; likes to travel; no English; first-class references. 348 East 81st St., one flight, left.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent and highly-recommended North German as lady's maid and seamstress; over ten years' city references. S. P. S., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—An experienced person; thoroughly understands her duties; good traveler on land and sea; good sailor; best city references. G. P., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. B. L. L., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French middle-aged person; seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city references. Agathe, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By lady's maid and seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; accustomed to traveling: best city reference. 146 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; three years' first-class city references. J. P., 354 West 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as lady's maid; would like to travel; good reference. Mrs. Charpentier, 248 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; good dressmaker; best reference. Louise, 223 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid and nurse; does not speak English; good dressmaker. J. G., 222 West 35th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German girl; good dressmaker and hairdresser; would like to travel; best city references. Ida Grothe, 112 East 11th St.

MAID.—By competent, reliable maid to growing young ladies, or as nursery governess; good seamstress; French, English. A. D. T., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By French maid and chambermaid; good seamstress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 135 West 33d St., tailor store.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress to growing children. 114 West 55th St., late employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork, in American family; country for summer; city reference. E. S., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; good shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; best city references. M. H., care of advertising office, 1,020 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; in small American family; good reference. Call, two days, at 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as competent laundress; good city reference; in a private family; city or country. 422 Willis Av.; ring Baxter's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced Protestant woman; don't object to a large wash; private family; city or country; city reference. 15 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; best city reference. S. M. R., 856 9th Av., Advertising Agency.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference from my last employer. 1,040 3d Av., top floor; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress; good references; in American family; prefers to go short distance in country. 221 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. E. G., 856 9th Av., Times Agency.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 222 West 35th St., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish laundress, ladies' gents', and family washing; nice sunny yard; best of references. Mrs. Larson, 546 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as excellent laundress; by the day or week; good reference. 1,418 3d Av., near 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Strictly first-class; first-class city reference; city or country. M. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take home washing. 1,702 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 517 2d Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse in an American family; has had many years' experience and is capable of bringing up on bottle, and has the best of city reference. 112 East 126th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Scotch Protestant as competent infant's nurse; has seven years' city reference. 152 West 64th St.

NURSE TO INVALID LADY.—By a competent woman as nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; terms moderate; reference; no objection to the country. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; entire charge if necessary, or grown children and sewing; 12 years' experience; wages, $18 to $20. A. M., Box 821 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young French Parisian girl (lately landed) to take care of grown children; very good dressmaker; best references. Gassler, 232 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to young child; good seamstress and traveler; highest city recommendations; Protestant or Jewish family only. 37 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and first-class infant's nurse; one that takes entire charge; city or country; excellent city references. 320 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By a North German young woman; age 26, as nurse to grown children. Call, from 10 to 12 A. M., for two days, at last employer's, 19 East 47th St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent French girl; good sewer in private family; best city reference. Call two days, 410 4th Av., care Mrs. Barker.

NURSE.—By a very competent nurse for baby or young children; thoroughly understands her business; highest personal city reference. M. C., 1,026 3d Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years on; best references. M. Y., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse for an infant; take entire charge; best of city references; city or country. 243 East 32d St. Anderson.

NURSE.—By Parisienne as nurse to growing children, or useful maid to ladies; reference. Address, present employer's, Hotel Savoy, Room 271.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; city references. A. A., 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—Just disengaged; an English infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; refined and trustworthy; highest reference. W., Box 837 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; city references. B. D., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Swedish girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; excellent city references. K. N. T., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to grown children; best city reference. Mathilde, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent infant's or child's nurse. Present employer's, 62 East 54th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young woman with first-class city and Newport references; thoroughly understands her duties in all their branches. A. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl as parlormaid or waitress, where a butler is kept; very best city reference. 218 East 45th St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; first-class city reference. 279 Lexington Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a family seamstress and dressmaker; permanent place by the month with lady residing in country in Summer; city reference. Address, with particulars, J., Box 180, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress and nurse to grown children; understands dressmaking; good reference. L., Box 832 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress and maid; good knowledge of dressmaking and children's clothes. A. M., care of Miss Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or month; good dressmaker; willing to help with other work; reference; city or country. G. A., Box 836 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress, nurse, or maid; understands dressmaking; good references. L., Box 846 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young woman; understands carving, wines, and salads; takes entire charge of parlor floor; two year's best city reference. 344 East 56th St.; ring Mrs. Steel's bell.

WAITRES

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Generally Lower, with Trading Fairly Active

EUROPE SELLING WHEAT FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Lower—Cotton Active—Coffee Lower.

The grain trading was fair, but wheat was very irregular, as influenced by Europe and the West, while local scalpers were doing the most of the business, and prices lower at the close. Corn was higher through scarcity of actual stuff, but trading was light. Provisions were lower, with free selling by packers and freer offerings of hogs. Cotton was active and higher as following Liverpool and the South. Coffee was dull and easier through freer offerings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅜@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52¾@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25	@$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.75	@ 2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	6¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 18
Pork, mess	13.00	@13.50
Lard, Western steam	7.00	@ ..
Beef, family	9.75	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16	@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11	@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	19¾	@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	9.25	@ 9.30
Lead	3.10	@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅝@¾c on lower cables, foreign selling, easier West, and local realizing; rallied ⅝@¾c on freer clearances; fell ½@¾c on easier cables, local realizing, and Bradstreet's report of 1,553,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies, 341,000 bushels on Pacific coast, 848,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 1,046,000 bushels in the world's visible supply; advancing ¼@¼c on covering, and closing firm at ¼@½c loss, with a fairly active trade. Spot was ½@¾c lower and in better demand. Sales, 40,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, on private terms.—Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅜c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69c..... Clearances hence, 221,636 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 258,279 bushels....Receipts, 113,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 162,033 bushels; in the interior, 286,394 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were ¼@¾c higher, on light offerings, small receipts, firmer West, better cables, and local covering, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 248,000 bushels east of the Rockies and trading light. Spot was scarce and firm at ¾@⅞c advance. Sales, 11,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 52⅝@52¾c....Receipts, 74,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 234,593 bushels; in the interior, 146,527 bushels. Clearances hence, 52,646 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 62,488 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, but firm at unchanged prices, with the trading local. The West was higher, and Bradstreet's reported a decrease of only 20,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were in light jobbing demand at firm prices....Sales, 79,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 20,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 white, 38¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c for 21,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@41c for 29,000 bushels....Receipts, 90,300 bushels; exports, 3,031 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	....
May	2,820,000	60¾@61¾	61
June	30,000	60¾@61¼	61¼
July	2,925,000	60 13-16@61¾	61¾
August	225,000	61 @61⅝	61¼
September	175,000	61¼@61⅝	61½
December	420,000	63 3-16@63⅝	63⅝
Total	6,595,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	325,000	51¼@51 13-16	51¾
July	170,000	50⅝@50⅞	50¾
September	10,000	51 @51¼	51¼
Total	505,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	33⅝
April	....	....@....	33⅝
May	50,000	33⅜@33⅝	33⅝
July	10,000	33⅞@....	33⅞
No. 2 White—			
March	30,000	37 @....	37
May	.....	....@....	36⅝
Total	90,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very light, while holders were asking previous full prices. Sales, 15,900 bbls, including 750 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.95; 1,000 sacks do at $2.65; 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65@$2.75; 150 bbls Winter patent at $2.90; 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.30@$2.40; 2,500 bbls No. 1 at $2.50; 2,600 bbls City Mill patents; 5,200 bbls do clear, 250 bbls do No. 2, and 100 bbls fine at quotations....Arrivals, 15,103 bbls and 31,242 sacks; exports, 4,845 bbls and 39,077 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 40,991 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.30@ 2.40	2.60@ 2.70
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	....@....	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	....@....	....@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.35
City fine	....@....	....@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.70
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.25

RYE FLOUR—Firm and scarce; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$2.90; fancy, $3.10@$3.20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and easy. We quote: Flour at $1.55@$1.60 for spot and $1.50 to arrive; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, 90c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. We quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Quiet and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there is a firm market with a fair business in a jobbing way. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It is almost impossible to sell prime yellow at the price that has been held for several days, or 26c. While the receipts are small, yet from one source here there is a liberal offering at 26c, and other parties have a few lots for which they would be glad to find buyers. The dullness here is in strong contrast to the feeling at the South, where for several reasons the mills are against pressing for sale their oil. Higher prices are again made for the cake, with $13 bid now at Memphis, as against $11.50 last week, while the Continent shippers are active buyers of it on account of apprehended short feed crops through the cold weather. Extensive sales have been made upon the Continent of American cake for future deliveries, and these are being steadily bought against at the South; therefore, the mills are being placed in a position for holding their oil, while wondering why the market does not do better in consideration of the advancing prices for tallow throughout the country, which ought to throw more business to cottonseed oil from the soap trade. It may be said, however, that the delay of the mills in winding up their season's operations is a restraining influence in buying operations, as it gives a good deal of uncertainty over the extent of the accumulations to be carried over, and a feeling that there need be no hurry about buying. The export demand for oil is slack here, with England only paying any attention to the article, and offering 25c for good off-grade, with sellers at 25½c. New-York is buying in a light way crude in bulk in the mills at 18c, and in some sections having cheap freight rates at a little more money, and the West also at 18@19c. The sales are 15 tanks crude, in bulk, at the mills, for this market and to the West, at 18@19c; 100 bbls good off-grade yellow at 26c, under special conditions, with 25c bid and 25½c asked, as a rule. For prime yellow 26c asked and 25½c bid. White is offered at 29c. Crude, in bbls, is at 22c. COCOANUT OIL is dull and weak; Ceylon at 5.12½c, Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is strong; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—Oil opened and lowest, 111⅞; highest, 112¼; closed, 112.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a steady market at the opening, followed by weakness and a decline of 32½c on pork, 8@10 points on lard, and 8@12 points on bacon. The packers were selling, and hogs were lower, which prompted the decline. There were slight reactions, but the close was the lowest. There was not much done in cash products, with not much probability of material interest until speculation has a steady course to regular prices. Here demands were slack.

LARD—Western steam is offered at a slight decline, and rules dull, with spiritless trading from both refiners and exporters. Sales of 150 tcs cash at 7c, closing at 6.95c bid and 7c asked. City steam was firm at 6.62½c; sales of 250 tcs at 6.62½c, and ironbound pks at 7c. Options—No sales; March closed at 6.95c, nominal; May at 7c, nominal. Refined is dull; Continent at 7.40c; South American at 7.75c. Compound lard is in fair demand; quoted at 5.37½@5.50c. The West closed at 6.82c, nominal, for March, while May was at 6.72½@6.80c, closing at 6.75c asked; July at 6.87½@6.95c, closing at 6.87½c; September at 7@7.10c, closing at 7c.

PORK—Was about steady, on the Western trading at the opening, followed by a pressure from packers, under a little fright, in part from hog supplies, but mainly from manipulation, selling down 32½c, closing with a recovery of 12½c. March closed at $11.55. May was at $11.90, down to $11.57½, up to $11.80, and back to $11.55, closing at $11.70. July was at $11.82½@$11.90, closing at $11.82½. Here there was a moderate business at firm prices; sales of 200 bbls mess. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13@$13.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.50.

BACON went off a few points, and had less activity. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.62 nominal for March, while May was at $5.75 to $5.85 bid, closing at $5.75; May at $5.90 to $6.02½, closing at $5.90; September at $6.05, closing at $6.02.

CUT MEATS—There was a strong market, with a fair cable for supplies, and reserved offerings. Sales of 25 bxs clear bellies at 6½c; 750 pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 8¾c; city-pickled hams, 8¾@8¾c; shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c bid. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF—There is a strong market, with moderate offerings, and steady fair demands; packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are firm and offered with reserve. The West is at $17@$17.50, and here $17.50@$18.50 quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is fairly active. Receipts at the West, 57,872 head; same time last year, 43,486 head; Chicago receipts, 23,000 head; unchanged to 5c lower; $4.30@$4.75. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,430 head, closing weak at 5c lower; $4@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,064 head; steady; $4.10@$4.65. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened steady; $4.15@$4.60. Pittsburg active; $4.40@$4.85; Milwaukee slow; $4@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $4.30@$4.60. Cleveland—Light averages, and Yorkers at $4.60@$4.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $4.40@$4.70. Quotations here are 5⅞c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6@6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The home trade is buying up supplies close. This market is just strong with the run of finance, and in this respect does not correspond with Chicago, where 5¼c is now asked for packers' grade. However, the West does not care about buying city in hogsheads here, because of the cost to the packages and inability to get rid of them as advantageously as our local consumers. The price indicates only what the West could pay for the tallow in tierces, packages free. Since the lot of 500 hhds city taken toward the close of last week by the home consumers, at 4½c, they have taken several lots, in all equal to 500 hhds more, using 4⅝c, including one lot yesterday at that price, and the close is at 4¾c, with for special lots 4⅞c asked. Of country, sales of 130,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4¾c, as to quality, packages free.

STEARINE—The offerings of domestic are unimportant, with 8¾c bid. There are considerable sales of foreign, chiefly, if not all, on Western account, with 130 tons taken up at 8c in bond here. For lard stearine there is a quiet and firm market at 8½@8¾c for city.

COTTON.

Contracts were again active on local account, with prices 16@18 points higher, and a firm close; white Liverpool was 3½@5 points up, and port receipts decreasing. Outsiders were also purchasing freely, and the advance was helped by the strength at the South. Spot was dull and steady at 1-16c advance, with 300 bales, delivered, on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6½
Middling uplands	6¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rules on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	6.15@6.16	6.16	6.10	2,300
April	6.15@6.16	6.15	6.07	9,800
May	6.19@6.20	6.20	6.11	40,300
June	6.18@6.19	6.18	6.10	56,200
July	6.21@6.22	6.22	6.13	21,200
August	6.24@6.25	6.26	6.15	85,800
September	6.26@6.28	6.27	6.19	6,900
October	6.30@6.31	6.31	6.22	18,100
November	6.34@6.35	6.35	6.27	3,300
December	6.37@6.38	6.39	6.30	5,600
January	6.41@6.43	..	..	....
Total				258,500

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1394	1805	2168	..	..	..
New-Orleans	3824	12640	7282	..	..	..
Mobile	1092	1950	66	..	..	..
Savannah	811	1064	3909	..	..	..
Charleston	376	911	692	..	..	..
Wilmington	630	409	611	..	..	..
Norfolk	1726	1637	1027	..	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	..	..	..
New-York	700	900	1216	..	..	..
Boston	907	1018	910	..	..	..
Philadelphia	302	301	1124	..	..	..
West Point	1010	393	1891	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12772	23028	20845	..	..	..
This day last week	16145	28597	24275	23929	18558	18477
This day last year	6717	10799	10801	7384	5393	6542

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and unchanged, to 10 points lower, with only a local trade. Havre was quiet at ¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@½ pfennig gain, but the local market failed to respond, owing to freer offerings. Spot Rio was quiet and steady at 19¾c for No. 7 and 15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 2,000 bags No. 8 at 14¾c, cost and freight, and 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.: October—1,000 bags at 14.80c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close: March —1,000 bags at 15.30c; April—250 bags at 15.10c; May—1,750 bags at 14.90c; July—500 bags at 14.90c; September—500 bags at 14.80c, 1,000 bags at 14.70c, 250 bags at 14.65c; December—250 bags at 14.40c, 1,000 bags at 14.35c; total, 6,500 bags; total for day, 7,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	15.30@15.40	16.55@16.65
April	15.10@15.15	16.15@16.20
May	14.85@14.90	15.85@15.90
June	14.85@14.90	15.50@15.55
July	14.85@14.90	15.30@15.40
August	14.75@14.85	15.05@15.15
September	14.65@14.70	14.80@14.85
October	14.63@14.70	14.40@14.50
November	14.35@14.40	14.20@14.30
December	14.30@14.35	14.10@14.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	140,794
Arrivals	....
Total	140,794
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	16,857
Total stock in New-York to-day	123,937
Total stock in Baltimore	46,355
Arrivals	....
Deliveries yesterday	3,871—42,484
Total stock in New-Orleans	3,264
Arrivals	....
Total	3,264
Deliveries yesterday	138— 3,126
Total stock in other ports	 45,610
Total stock in United States	169,547
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 18	122,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 18	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 18	109,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb 28	25,000
Total	439,547
Same time 1894	452,456

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies..28 @31	La Guayra—
Java, Malang..21 @22	Cora ..... 17½@18¾
Padang, int'r..26½@27	Caracas ..... 18 @19
Macassar—	Do, washed..19¾@20¼
Timor ..... 22 @23	Porto Cabello.17 @18½
Pajo ..... 21 @22	Do, washed..19½@20¾
Mocha ..... 26½@27½	Savanilla—
Maracaibo—	Ocana ..... 18 @20
Trujillo ..... 17¾@18¼	Bucara'ga ..18½@20½
Bocono ..... 17¾@18¼	Do, washed..19 @21¼
Tovar ..... 18 @19	Bogota ..... 20 @22
Merida ..... 18½@20	Mexican—
Curcuta, ord'y..18¾@19	Cordova,gr'n.18½@19
Fair to good.19¼@19½	Do, white.....19 @20
Pr. to choice..20 @21	Oaxaca.....18½@21¼
Central American—	Guatemala and
Costa Rica...17 @20¼	Coban .....19 @22
San Salvador.18½@19½	Jamaica .....17 @20¾
Do. washed..19½@21½	

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand continues fair and prices rule firm, with supplies moderate.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—	N. Orleans, open kettle—
Ordinary ..... 12@13	Fair ..... 28@30
Common ..... 14@16	Good ..... 31@32
Fair ..... 17@18	Prime ..... 33@34
Prime ..... 19@21	Choice ..... 35@36
Choice ..... 22@25	Barbados, job'g..23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal	Puerto Rico..... 26@33

RICE—The inquiry has been good, and full prices obtained for the light stock on hand.

Domestic—	Japan ..... 4 @4¼
Ordinary ..... 3¾@4	Java, in bond...1⅝@2⅜
Fair ..... 4¼@4⅜	Rice flour..... 2⅜@2½
Good ..... 4¾@4⅞	Rice pol., 100 lb ..... $1.00@$1.10
Prime ..... 5 @5⅛	Rice bran, 100 lb ..... 75@ 80
Choice ..... 5⅜@5½	
Fancy ..... 5⅝@6	
Head ..... 6¾@6⅞	
Patna ..... 3¾@4½	

SUGAR—Raw was dull and without change. Refined was quiet and a trifle easier.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4 @4¼
Crushed	4 9-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor A	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 6	3 9-16@3¾
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3 5-16@3⅜
No. 9	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 10	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 11	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 12	3 1-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	3 @....
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 4,768 bbls, including 13,616 bags from California; peas, 4,400 bushels. Exports: Beans, 411 bbls; peas, 3,441 bbls. Imports, 447 bags beans. We have had a rapidly advancing market all the week. Considerable lots were withdrawn from sale under high limits by interior shippers, and the reports from all sections of the country were so strong that holders here were forced to ask a good deal more money, and were indifferent sellers. State marrows have advanced about 25c, and closed firm at $2.75. Best marks of Canadian medium are reaching $2.10 in a jobbing way, and $2.05 has been refused for car lots. Pea are now generally held at $2.15, and have a few small sales at that. Very little interest in white kidney or turtle soup, and there are but few yellow eye to trade in. Some 200 bbls of red kidney went to a Southern market, and, with a number of lots taken by dealers speculatively, the price of choice hand-picked stock has advanced to $2.10@$2.15, with some holders asking more. California lima moving out fairly, and are about 5c higher. Considerable business in foreign beans, and all kinds have worked into a strong position. There are other important lots to arrive this month; only 3,000 bags are on the steamer Chollerton, and 13,500 bags are on the Belgravia, which left Plume on Feb. 28. Green peas continue very slow. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, per bbl, $2.75! do, medium, $2.05@$8.10; do, pea, $2.10 @$2.15; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10@$2.15; do, turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3.05@$3.10; do, foreign marrow, $2.40@$2.50; do, foreign pea, $1.90 @$2; do, foreign medium, $1.85@$1.95; green peas, bbls, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is comparatively light in the receipts, and steadily gains in tone. Demand is quite fair, and mostly for the better grades, while less desirable stock is unimproved, on the ample supply. Held goods have only a limited outlet.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—

Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	12 @14
Welsh, tubs, extra	17 @....
Welsh, tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh, tubs, seconds	12 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	20 @....
Creamery, firsts	17 @18¼
Creamery, seconds	14 @16
Creamery, thirds	11 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	12½@13½
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10
Dairy, firsts	12 @12¼
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9 @10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	6½@ 7½
Rolls, fresh, choice	11 @12
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	7 @10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	14 @15
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	14 @..
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @18
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @..
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	14 @..
Creamery, June, common to firsts	8½@18
Factory, firkins	6 @ 9
Factory, tubs	6 @ 9

CHEESE—The market does not vary. Demand from the home trade is fair, but confined to the better qualities of full cream, which maintain a firm position. Low grades and part skims in free supply and rather quiet.

State, f. s., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9¼
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¾@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11¾
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 6
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3½
State, full skims	1½@ 2½

EGGS—The market is about 1c lower on continued large receipts, which fail to clean up, despite a liberal movement into buyers' hands.

State and Pennsylvania	12½@..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11½@12¼
Duck	27 @30

FRUITS, FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 8,046 bbls; Greenings have advanced somewhat under light receipts; fancy red fruit holds about steady, but ordinary grades Baldwin and Spy are slow and weak. Cranberries have sold slowly, and some fresh lots arriving from the country have been offered at lower prices. Oranges in good demand; California, boxes, range $2.50@$3.50 for selected sizes, but straight cars sell mainly at $3@$3.10. Florida strawberries still very scarce, and selling at high prices, when of fine quality. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $4@$5; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, spy, $3@$3.75; do, wine sap, $4.50@$5; do, Ben Davis, $4. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$13; do, Jersey, per crate, $2.50@$3.50. Oranges—California, per box, $2.50@$3.50; do, Havana, per bbl, $3@$4. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 50c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 10,408 pks; exports, 3,297 pks. It is a quieter and slightly easier market for evaporated apples. Home jobbers seem to have supplied most of their wants and are holding off, except when they can buy merchantable stock of reasonably good value under 7c. But while the movement is light holders are not disposed to urge sales, and it is a sort of waiting market. There is no hope of important business with London, as the latest advices from there are decidedly unfavorable, and Continental shippers are supplying their moderate wants almost entirely from Canada. Sun-dried apples sell very well and values are firm throughout. Not much doing in chops or cores and skins. Raspberries steady but slow. Cherries quiet. No demand for plums. Blackberries—Jobbing a little better. Considerable lots of California fruits are moving into consumptive channels, mostly in a jobbing way, but stocks are liberal and holders are pushing sales. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun dried, 5½@6½c; chops, 2@2¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 22c. Cherries, 12@13c. Plums—State, 5c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Apricots, 6@16c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@7c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—Plenty of poor wild ducks—thin, or of small, common kind, and little demand for them at any price. Choice good weight birds would sell well. No fresh snipe offering. We quote: Wild duck, canvas and red head, 75c@$1.75; do, mallard, 40@60c; do, common, 10@25c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Eight carloads arrived yesterday and to-day, and with moderate receipts for the remainder of the week buyers were encouraged to operate with some freedom, prices showing some improvement on all kinds. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11@12c; chickens, 11c; old roosters, 7½c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, per pair, $1@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 35@45c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,750 pkgs. The light receipts of fresh killed poultry have kept the market steadily in sellers' favor. Fowls show some advance, and fancy turkeys would bring a premium, but the receipts are generally selling at quotations. Some lots of iced frozen stock from local storage are selling about ½@1c below quotations for Western packed, but the latter are strong at the figures given below. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12@13c; do, young toms, 10@11c; fowls, 11½@12½c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 25@35c; do, roasters, 16@23c; capons, Philadelphia, 17@25c; do, Western, 16@22c; squabs, per doz, $1.75@$2.75. We quote for No. 1 Western frozen: Turkeys, 12½@13½c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 10@11c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes firm and fairly active; foreign nominal on light offerings; sweets firmer. Other vegetables steady for desirable stock, with a fair sale.

Beets, Bermuda, per crate	$2.50@$3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00@12.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	10@ 25
Celery, near-by, per dozen, flat, bunches	1.00@ 1.50
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, white, per bbl	4.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Upward Movement Well Under Way and the Market Buoyant.

EXCELLENT BUYING BY FOREIGNERS

Business Particularly Well Distributed, Railway Stocks Being in Good Demand — Bonds Were Also Improved.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The foreigners seem to have turned their attention to American securities in earnest for the first time in several years, and the buying not only for London but for the Continent was exceptionally good. Local traders have taken position with the foreigners, and as a result very little bear talk is heard on the Street. The business, too, is particularly well distributed, and all orders are executed at advancing prices.

A most encouraging feature of the situation is that the business is largely confined to railway stocks, the trading in the Industrials being of small volume compared with the transactions of recent weeks. Today there was less than 40,000 shares of Sugar done, and, if anything, it moved against the current of the market. No one except the insiders knows anything about the condition of the property, and the public is disinclined to speculate in the stocks when other avenues are open. Just now the Grangers, the coal stocks, Louisville and Nashville, New-York Central, New-England, and other properties about which it is possible to know something, present the desired opportunity, and the speculatively inclined are only too willing to deal in them.

There was really no news to-day of any movement, but the whole list developed marked strength, and at the close showed greater improvement than on any day for many months. Practically everything dealt in scored an advance, and, although the final prices were not always the best, the tone of the market at the close was decidedly strong. The Grangers advanced a point or more, Louisville and Nashville 1⅜, New-York Central and New-England each a point, and the Southern stocks, both common and preferred, material fractions. Jersey Central's gain was 1¾ points, and the other coalers were also well up. General Electric, on quite large trading, advanced about 2 points. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was strong, on the progress being made toward the reorganization of the company. It is authoritatively announced that suits are to be brought against the Directors for the recovery of more than a million dollars taken out of the property for their personal benefit.

The improvement in the bond market was equally pronounced. It is a year ago this March since to-day's volume of business was exceeded, and it is longer ago than that since the tendency toward higher prices was so well pronounced. The upward movement is now well under way, and everything points to higher prices in the future.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was dull. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $104,004,832, and the balances were $6,094,202. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $125,170.

In London, call money was 1 per cent., short and three months' bills, 1⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was rather more active, at a slight concession in prices. The inquiry was about equal to the supply, and the tone was not weak. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—25c premium. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63@63⅝. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 64.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver sold at 28 11-16d. per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$28,610,839
Imports of the same period	10,677,766
Net exports	
Net exports to date, 1894	$17,933,073
Net exports to date, 1893	$5,081,902
Net exports to date, 1892	28,928,997
	6,863,769

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1½, to 51⅛; Illinois Central, 1½, to 88; St. Paul, ⅜, to 57⅜; Kansas and Texas, ⅝, to 15⅜; Lake Shore, ⅛, to 130½; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 15½; Ontario and Western, ½, to 16⅞; Erie, ¼, to 8⅜; Atchison, ⅛, to 4¼; Reading, ⅛, to 4½, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 13¼. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 88½;, and Union Pacific, ⅝, to 8½. British consols were steady at 104 7-16 for money, and 104½ for the account. Money in London, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 20c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 27c for checks. Spanish fours, 78⅝.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 39 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday 20 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, consolidated, par $100 each, at 251½.

—Clarence H. Wildes announces that he will trade in Michigan Peninsular Car and Barney & Smith Car Company common stocks.

—Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer to investors a list of first-class investment bonds, details of which can be found in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	39	39	39	39	39¼	40	170
American Cotton Oil	25½	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	25½	25⅝	1,485
American Cotton Oil pf	70⅜	71⅛	70⅜	71⅛	71¼	....	946
American Express	112¼	113	112¼	113	112	114	70
*American Sugar Refining	97½	98¼	96½	97	96⅞	97	39,633
American Sugar Refining pf	93	93	93	93	92¾	93½	250
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	90¾	90¾	88	92	65
*American Tobacco	91½	93	91½	92¼	92	92⅜	4,137
American Tobacco pf	107	107	107	107	105½	110	100
Atchison, Topka & Santa Fé	4	4½	4	4½	4½	4⅝	2,316
Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54½	54⅜	54⅝	54	54½	400
*Bay State Gas	4	4	4	4	4	5	100
Canada Southern	49½	49½	48¾	48⅞	48⅝	49¼	500
Canadian Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	38½	39	100
Central Pacific	18	18	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	640
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅝	3,625
Chicago Gas	71¼	71⅜	70⅝	71⅛	71⅛	71⅜	8,280
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91¼	94	100
Chicago & Northwestern	90¾	92	90⅝	92	91¾	92	1,200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72⅛	73	72	73	73	74	125
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¾	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	38½	38⅝	911
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56⅞	57¼	56⅝	57⅛	57⅛	57⅜	16,143
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	118⅞	119	118½	119	117⅝	118½	14,585
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63½	64⅜	63⅜	64¼	64¼	64⅝	1,270
Colorado Coal & Iron	6	6	6	6	6	6½	21,775
Colorado Fuel & Iron, Dev.	5	5	5	5	5	6¼	210
Columbus & Hocking Coal	24	25	24	25	24½	25½	6,030
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24	24¼	24⅝	100
Consolidated Gas Company	133¼	133¼	133	133	132¾	133¼	1,200
Delaware & Hudson	128	129	127	128	127½	128	200
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161	161½	160½	161¾	160½	162	1,270
Denver & Rio Grande pf	36	36¼	36	36¼	35¾	36¼	500
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12⅛	12⅜	12	12⅜	12½	12⅝	5,593
*Duluth, S. S. & A	3	3	3	3	3	3½	100
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	6	6	6	6	6	7	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	96	96	96	96	96	97	100
General Electric	29¾	31⅛	29¾	31⅛	31	31½	13,033
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	....	....	200
Illinois Central	86¾	87	86¾	87	86¾	87½	200
Int. Cond. & Ins	40	40	40	40	....	....	200
Iowa Central	6¾	7	6¾	7	7	....	100
Iowa Central pf	22	22	22	22	22	23½	200
Laclede Gas	26⅝	27	26⅜	27	26¾	27	100
Laclede Gas pf	84	84	84	84	83	85	1,570
Lake Erie & Western	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	17	17	17	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	72⅜	73	72⅜	73	73	73	600
Lake Shore	137	137	137	137	137⅛	137⅜	565
Long Island	85	85	83½	83½	84	85	135
Louisville & Nashville	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅝	30
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	49¾	50⅞	49¾	50⅝	50⅝	51⅝	16,510
Louis. N. A. & Chicago pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	100
Manhattan Consolidated	23½	23½	23	23½	23½	24	100
Missouri Pacific	108½	109	108¼	108⅞	109	109⅛	1,016
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	21	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21¼	21⅝	2,485
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	25¾	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25⅝	26	20
*National Lead Company	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	30⅜	30½	1,740
*National Lead Company pf	84½	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞	84⅝	85	700
New-Jersey Central	92¾	94½	92¾	94	93¾	94	715
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	94⅝	95½	94½	95½	95⅛	95⅝	12,087
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	34⅝	34½	34⅝	7,520
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	13	13	13	13	12⅝	13½	4,510
New-York, L. E. & Western	27	27	27	27	26½	27½	100
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	8½	9	8½	9	9	9¼	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	17¼	17⅜	17	17	17¼	17⅝	2,030
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	14	200
Norfolk & Western	39½	40	39½	39½	39¾	40	1,475
North American	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	1,060
Northern Pacific	4	4⅜	4	4⅛	4	4¼	300
Northern Pacific pf	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	2,710
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅝	15⅝	15⅞	450
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	21½	22	21½	22	22	22½	738
Philadelphia & Reading	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	4	4⅛	1,229
Pittsburg & Western pf	9⅛	10¼	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	915
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis	32	32	32	32	32	32½	600
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅞	17	4,735
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	200
St. Paul & Omaha	47½	47½	47½	47½	47¼	48½	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	107	200
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	950
Southern Railway pf	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11½	450
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33	33⅞	33	33½	33½	33⅝	7
Texas Pacific	14⅜	14⅞	13⅝	14½	14½	14⅝	5,709
Toledo & Ohio Central	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	4,387
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	47	47	47	47	47	48	1,120
Union Pacific	2¾	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3¼	1,200
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	9	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝	20
United States Cordage	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¾	4	460
United States Cordage pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	770
United States Rubber	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	100
United States Rubber pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40½	41	100
*United States Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	100
*United States Leather pf	10	10½	10	10⅜	10	10⅝	174
Wabash	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	420
Wabash pf	6	6¼	6	6¼	6	6⅜	685
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	89	88¾	89	88¾	89	250
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	12	12⅜	1,720
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41	42⅜	41	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝	923
Wisconsin Central	3	3	3	3	2½	3	300
Total sales							251,052
*Unlisted.							
Silver Bullion Certs	64	64	64	64	63	63⅜	10,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000 68⅛; 1,000s3 68⅛; 1,000 68⅜; 30,000 66⅛; 5,000, c 66½; 11,000 66⅝; 6,000 66⅝

Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 2,000s3 18; 5,000 18⅛; 5,000 18¼; 10,000b3 18¼; 4,000 18¾

Atlan & Pac Inc 10,000 2⅞

Beech Creek 1st 10,000 104⅛

Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000b3 93; 5,000 92½; 5,000 92¾

Cen of N J G M 5s 10,000s 112¼

Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000b3 106; 6,000 106; 5,000 106¼; 1,000s3 106¼

Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 24,000 72¾; 15,000 72¾; 5,000 72⅝; 20,000 73; 5,000 73¼; 10,000 73⅛; 9,000 73⅛; 21,000 73½; 10,000 74; 6,000 74½; 3,000 74¾; 4,000 75; 2,000 74⅜; 10,000s3 74¾; 24,000 75; 1,000 74⅞; 5,000 75

Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000 87½; 2,000 87¾

Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 14,000 99⅞

Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 5,000 97¾

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 39¾; 10,000 40; 5,000 40⅜

Chi & N W Ext 4s 3,000 99½; 2,000 99¾

Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000 101⅛; 7,000 101⅜

Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 2,000 88; 2,000 89½

Chi & W Ind G M 1,000 116

Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s 3,000 101½

Clev, Lor & Whl 1st 10,000 105¾; 10,000 105⅞; 10,000 106; 13,000 106¼

Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000 91; 3,000 91½; 2,000 91¾; 1,000 91¾; 2,000 91¾

Col, H V & T G M 4s 2,000 93½

Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 8,000 84¼

Den & Rio Grande 4s 2,000 81¾; 2,500 82

Dul & Iron Range 1st 3,000 92

East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s 5,000 81½; 15,000 82; 5,000 82½

East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 3,000 105¼

E T, V & G Con 5s 2,000 109

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 95¼; 8,000 96½

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 3,000 106; 7,000 106⅜

Erie 1st Cons Gold 7s 1,900b3 126

Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s 1,000 100

Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st 5,000 96

Ft Worth & Rio G 1st 4,000 58

Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000 91¼

G Bay, W & St P 1st 6,000 48

G Bay, W & St P Inc 5,000 3

H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 3,000b3 106

H & Tex Cen G M 4s 5,000 62¾

Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 1,000b3 70

Kanawha & Mich 4s 25,000 75½

Kan City & Pac 1st 4,000 74

Kan Pac 1st Cons 2,000 66

Keokuk Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 10,000 94

L Erie & W 1st 5s 7,000 115

Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 10,000 93½; 5,000 93¾

L, N A & Chi Cons 3,000 95; 3,000 96½; 2,000 96⅞; 5,000 97

Manhat Ry Con 4s 10,000 98

Met Elevated 1st 1,000 120

Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s 5,000 117½

Chi & Pac W 5s 10,000 112¾

H & D Div 7s 4,000 124½

South Minn Div 1,000 115

Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 9,000 81¾; 16,000 82; 36,000 82¼; 3,000 83

Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 13,000 49¾; 1,000 49⅞; 10,000s3 49⅞; 3,000 49⅞; 2,000 49⅞; 25,000 50; 4,000 49⅞; 19,000 50; 5,000 50¼; 13,000 50⅜; 5,000 50⅝; 33,000b3 50⅝; 15,000 50⅝; 10,000 50¾; 2,000 50¾

M, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000 75⅞; 13,000 76; 5,000 76½; 3,000 77⅜

Mo, Kan & East 1st 20,000 86⅞; 34,000 87¼

Morgan's L & T 1s 1,000 120½

N Y Cent 1st Coup 2,000 122½

N Y, Chi & St L 4s 19,000 104½

N Y Elevated 1st 5,000 108¾

N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 25,000 59

N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 1,000 140

North Missouri 1st 3,000 102

Nor Pac 1st Reg 15,300 113; 1,000 113½

Nor Pac 1st Coup 1,000 113½

Nor Pac 2d Coup 5,000 85⅜; 8,000 86; 2,000 86¼; 5,000 87; 5,000s20F 87

Nor Pac 3d Coup 4,000 52; 2,000 53½; 7,000 54

Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000 27¼; 1,000 27½; 100,000 27½; 10,000 27½; 20,000 27½; 1,000 27½; 35,000 27½; 15,000 27½; 4,000 27½; 11,000 27½; 25,000 27½; 10,000 27½; 25,000 27¾; 55,000b3 27¾; 35,000 28; Trust Co Certs 10,000 26¾; 10,000 27½

Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 5,000 74¾

Nor Ry of Cal 5s 11,000 91¼; 6,000 91¾

Ohio Southern 1st 10,000 93½; 5,000 93¾

Oregon Improve 1st 5,000 53½

Ore Imp Co Con 5s 10,000 75

Ore Rail & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 25,000 63

Ore S L & U N Con 28,000 41

Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000 20½; 1,000 22; 1,000 21¼

2d Pref Inc 2,000 11; 5,000 11¼; 5,000 11½; 2,000 12; 20,000 12¼; 3d Pref Inc 3,000 11⅞; 10,000 8; 19,000 8; Phil & Read Gen 4s 46,000 70

Trust Receipts 25,000 63

Phil & Read Defd Inc 10,000 1½

P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 12,000 107½

Pitts & Western 1st 1,000 82

Rio Grande West 1st 5,000 66⅝; 14,000 66¾; 32,000 67; 5,000 67¼; 5,000 67; 8,000 67; 3,000 67⅛; 3,000 67¼; 5,000 67½

St Jo & Grand Isl 1st Trust Co Certs 8,000 55; 5,000 56

St L, A & T H 1st 5s 5,000 104⅜

St L & Iron Mt 5s 12,000 77⅛

St L & S Fr G M 6s 1,000s3 104

St L & S Fr Con 4s 2,000 50⅜

St Louis S W 1st 5,000s3 69⅜; 1,000 69⅝; 22,600 69¾; 48,000 70; 18,000 70¼; 10,000 70½; 5,000 70⅝

St Louis S W 2d Inc 42,000 24; 5,000 24

St Paul & Duluth 2d 5,000 104

St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s 9,000 116

Con 6s Reduc to 4½s 4,000 101⅞

San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 57¼; 13,000 57½; 2,000 57¾; 5,000 57⅝; 11,000 57⅝; 49,000 57½

Savannah & West 1st 5,000 50

So Pac of Ga 1st 5s 17,000 97⅛; 1,000 98

South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 7,000 89; 9,000 89¼

So Ynba Wat Co 6s 4,000 101½

Southern Ry 1st 5s 11,000 87; 4,000 86¾; 32,000 86⅞; 5,000 87; 5,000 87¼; 57,000 87½; 5,000 87⅝; 7,000 87⅝; 8,000 88; 40,000 88¼; 25,000 88; 13,000 88⅛; 5,000b3 88⅛; 30,000 88¼; 7,000 88¼; 1,000 88¼; 15,000 88⅜; 2,000s18 88¾

Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 1,000 78⅜

Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 86; 10,000 86⅛; 12,000b3 86⅜; 4,000 86⅝; 7,000 86¾; 13,000 86¾

Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 24½; 20,000b3 24½; 9,000 24½; 2,000 24½; 5,000 24¾; 6,000 24¾; 28,000 24¾; 25,000b3 24¾; 7,000 24¾; 5,000 24¾; 2,000 24¾; 12,000 24¾

Union Pac 1st, 1897 15,000 103½

Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000 103¾

Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 13,000 85¾

U P, Den & Gulf 1st 35,000 35

U S Cordage Co 1st 10,000 55¼

Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped 1,000 94¼

Wabash 1st 5s 6,000 104⅝

Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 6,000 65

2,000 65½

8,000 66

West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000 105

2,000b3 105

Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 1,000 109½

W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 8,000 25½

Wheeling & L E Imp 3,000 91¼

Wiscon Cent Co Inc 5,000 6

Wiscon Cent Co 1st 15,000 45

Total sales $2,808,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	147
Albany & Susquehanna	168	....
American Coal	90	....
American District Telegraph	....	44
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	⅜
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4¼	6
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	....
Boston A. L. pf	103	....
Buffalo, R. & P	18	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	....	60
Cedar Falls & M	5	8
Chicago & Alton	146	149
Chicago & Alton pf	160	....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Northwestern pf	137	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	....
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	50	60
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf.	64	67
Commercial Cable	137	....
Consolidated Coal	28	31
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅞	12¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	6
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	35
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
F. & P. M. pf	....	45
Great Northern pf	102	106
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	⅝	1½
Homestake	19	....
Kanawha & Michigan	8¾	9¼
Keokuk & D. M	1½	3
Keokuk & D. M. pf	12	....
L. St. L. & T	1	....
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	....
Manhattan Beach	2	5
Maryland Coal pf	....	70
Mexican Central	⅛	⅜
Mexican National ctfs	½	8½
Mexican Tel	⅜	½
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	179½	190
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	26¾	28
Minn. Iron	47	48
Mobile & Ohio	38	40
National Linseed Oil	14	....
National Starch	19½	20
National Starch 1st pf	5½	6
National Starch 2d pf	35	....
New Central Coal	14	20
N. Y. & N. H	5	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	193	194
Norfolk Southern	60	73
Norfolk & Western pf	60	....
Ontario Mining	13	14
Oregon Improvement	9	15
Oregon Railway & Navigation	16	20
Ore S. L. & U. N	4⅞	5⅛
Pennsylvania Coal	310	....
Peoria & Eastern	Bid.	Asked.
P., D. & E.	2	3½
P., F. W. & C.	15½	....
P., F. W. & C., pf	146	....
Pullman Palace Car Company	157¼	160
Quicksilver	2½	4½
Quicksilver pf	15	16½
Rens. & Sar	180	185
R., W. & O	114½	115½
St. Louis Southern	96	....
St. J. & G. I	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul & Duluth pf	⅜	1½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	80	100
Southern Cotton Oil	106	110
United States Express	40	52
United States Cordage gtd	16½	18
Utica & B. River	150	....
Wells-Fargo Express	103	107

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	97½	98¼	97½	98	30,950
Am. Tobacco	93	93	92¾	92¾	80
At., T. & S.F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	20
Chi. Gas	71⅞	71⅞	70⅝	71⅛	4,530
C., R.I.& Pac.	63⅝	64¼	63⅜	64⅛	1,980
Chi., B. & Q.	72⅛	73	72	73	8,320
Con. of N. J.	92⅜	94⅝	92¼	94	3,410
Chi. & N. W.	90⅝	92	90⅝	57⅛	15,780
Dist. & C. F.	12⅛	12¼	12	91⅞	14,040
Gen. Elec.	29⅝	31⅛	29⅝	12⅜	1,510
Long I. Trac.	5½	6	5½	31	2,780
L. E. & West.	17	17	17	6	800
Lou. & Nash.	49¾	50⅝	49¾	17	50
Manhattan	108¾	109⅛	108¾	50⅝	4,820
M., K.& T. pf.	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	108⅞	60
Total sales				25⅝	50

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T.&S.F.4s	66¼	66⅜	66⅛	66½	$5,000
Ch. & O. 4½s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	4,000
E., L.& B.S.5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	3,000
E. El. Ill. 5s	106	106	106	106	3,000
Hock. Val. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	2,000
Kan.& E. 1st.	87	87	87	87	3,000
Lac. Gas 5s	94	94	94	94	3,000
Mo., K.& T.2d.	50	50¼	50	50¼	10,000
Met.Elev. 1st	120	120	120	120	2,000
N. Pac. con.	26¾	27	26¾	27	5,000
Total sales					

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con.Cal.& Va.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	140
Chollar	.60	.60	.60	.60	300
Gould & Curry	.56	.56	.56	.56	300
Total sales					
Little Chief	.09	.09	.09	.09	300
Sierra Nevada	.75	.75	.75	.75	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	56⅛	56¼	55½	56	612,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	93	98
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	158
American Bank Note Company	....	41
American Grocery	30	....
American Typefounders'	3	5
American Typefounders' pf	23	....
†Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104	....
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Company	10	....
Barney & Smith Car common	....	17
Barney & Smith pf. stock	....	85
†Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	90	98
Beckton Construction pf	67½	....
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	119½	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	....	190
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	....
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	....
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	....
†Broadway Surface 2d	103½	105
Brooklyn Elevated	13½	15½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	68¼	....
Brooklyn City Railroad	155	157
Brooklyn Gas Company	124	130
Brooklyn Traction	....	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	49	53
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103⅜	104
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	....
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103½	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68½	....
Celluloid Company stock	54	60
Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R. stock	4½	5¼
Central & South Am. Tel	116	119
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	112	116
Central Cross-Town	170	....
Central National Bank	118¼	123½
Cent. Park, North & East River	162½	166
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	....	⅛
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	....	5¾
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	....	½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	138½	1½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	....
Consumers'Gas (Jersey City) stk.	69	72
Consumers' Gas city bonds	96	....
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	277	281
Cramp Shipyard stock	84	91
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	104	108
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	182	....
Eighth Avenue	310	....
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	....	50
Farm

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY.
ELECTRIC LIGHT! ELECTRIC HEAT, AND ELECTRIC POWER!!
This Company controls the patents and inventions of Geo. B. Pennock Patent No. 534,281, issued by the United States Government on February 19th. Proves that the Pennock Company can produce Electric Light and Power so cheaply that no invention hereafter can compete with them. STATE RIGHT CERTIFICATES FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS AT 25 CTS. PER SHARE. PARENT COMPANY'S SPECIAL LIMITED STOCK $25 PER SHARE, UPON WHICH 20 PER CENT. DIVIDEND IS GUARANTEED. Send for particulars.
PENNOCK ELECTRIC CO., 305 Carter Building, Boston.

Investment Bonds

Illinois Central R. R.
1st Mortgage Gold 4s, due 1951.

Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Mineral Point Division 1st 5s.

Long Island R. R. Co.
Metropolitan Ferry 1st Gold 5s.

Bridgeport Traction Co.
1st Mortgage Gold 5s.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
1st and General Mortgage 5s.
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES.
FOR SALE BY
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Descriptive Circular upon application.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.
SIMON BORG, 20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD, 45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE, 323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64.100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Michigan Peninsular Car Common,
Barney & Smith Car Common.
DEALT IN BY
Clarence H. Wildes,
34 WALL STREET.

CARLEY VAN BUREN & CO.,
Specialist in Speculative Investments.
We believe we discern opportunities in connection with certain securities and commodities of the leading Exchanges which more nearly combine safety with large promise than will be the case again for years. We will cheerfully give information and suggestion in private correspondence in reference to these developments.
50 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, March 20, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$1,500 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds.
$2,000 Cairo, Ark. & Texas R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$5,000 Lehigh Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. Con Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$2,000 Minne. & St. Louis R. R., Iowa Extn., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., (Cent. Trust Co. Certf.)
$3,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (St. Paul Div.) 1st Mtge. Convt. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$1,000 New-York & New-England R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$4,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
1 sh. New-York Metal Exchange.
(By order of Administratrix.)
28 shs. S. S. White Dental Manfg. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$706 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. 10 p. c. Certf.
75 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. Prefd.
5 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
25 shs. Celluloid Co.
$10,000 Colonial City Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
47 shs. New-York Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
35 shs. 4th National Bank.
18 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
10 shs. Wallace Road Co., Co. (Reed & Carnrick.)
20 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Jersey City.
100 shs. 6th Av. R. R. Co.
25 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Southern Cotton Oil Co. common.
100 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
15 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Jersey City.
5 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
3 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$5,000 Central Gas Light Co., N. Y., 6 p. c. Certfs.
35 shs. Maryland Coal Co. Prefd.
1,000 shs. Ibex Mine & Smelting Co.
$50,000 Kearney Electric Co. 1 6 p. c. Bds., 1909. (Hypd.)
20 shs. State Trust Co.
6 shs. Lincoln Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
200 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
80 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
3,000 shs. Distilling & Cattle Feeding Co. stock.
2,000 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. do.
500 shs. Tenn. Coal & Iron R. R. Co. com. do.
200 shs. Barney & Smith Car Co. Prefd. cumulative 8 p. c. stock.
50 shs. Washington Trust Co.
40 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
$20,000 Oregon Pacific R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Certf. of Dep.
800 shs. Oregon Pacific R. R. Co.
$24,000 County of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
150 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Prefd.
1,400 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. com.
$50,000 Texas, Santa Fé & Northern R. R. Syndicate Subscription Certf., (ex Bds. of the County of Santa Fé.)
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
12 shs. 42d Street & Grand St. Ferry R. R.

Readers
OF
THE TIMES
Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific,
DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.
Acting at the request of a number of holders of the bonds above mentioned, and in view of the existing defaults thereon, the undersigned, Trustees under the Denver extension mortgage of June 20, 1869, made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, hereby call a general meeting of the bondholders, to be held in Room 33 in the United States Trust Company Building, No. 45 Wall Street, on Wednesday the twentieth day of March, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1895.
JOHN A. STEWART,
AUGUST RUTTEN,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., } Trustees.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall St., New-York City.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers.
Offices, 177 Broadway.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1895.
The biennial meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company will be held, pursuant to the by-laws, at the office of the company, in Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come properly before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 P. M. and opened Thursday, April 4, at 10 A. M.
J. BOWRON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
TAKE NOTICE, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held on the 21st day of February, 1894, Article I. of the By-Laws of the said company was amended so as to provide that the annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the SECOND TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY in each year.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.
C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, March 12, 1895.
Holders of Second Mortgage Series A bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of One Per Cent. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1894, which will be paid on presentation of Coupon No. 1 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., on and after April 1, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 8.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable April 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Wed., March 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Mon., April 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1, 1895.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, March 12, 1895.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK, March 15, 1895.—A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) on the capital stock of this bank have been declared, payable April 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from noon of March 27 until April 1, 1895. FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Long Island Traction Company in the Hands of a Receiver.

THE RESULT OF BAD FINANCIERING

Vigorous Hostile Interests Force the Holders of Collateral Trust Notes to Ask for a Receivership—Reorganization on Foot.

An important step in the reorganization of the Long Island Traction Company was taken yesterday by the appointment of Horace J. Morse of the banking house of A. M. Kidder & Co. of this city as receiver. Inasmuch as the traction company holds a Virginia charter, the appointment was made by the United States Circuit Court in that State.

The Long Island Traction Company was organized with $30,000,000 of capital stock. It acquired control of the stock of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which is the lessee of the Brooklyn City Railway lines. The heavy cost of equipping all these lines with the trolley system, and other reasons, led the traction company into financial straits. Various allegations have been made as to the cause of the trouble, but unfortunate financiering appears to have cut a conspicuous figure in the company's management.

A large floating debt accumulated, and collateral trust notes were issued to take care of it. Some of the holders of these collateral trust notes became satisfied some time ago that a reorganization of the company was needed, and a committee, composed as follows, was appointed: J. G. Jenkins, William H. Ziegler, J. G. Dettmer, Edward C. Smith, Bernard Gallagher, A. J. Pouch, and Marshall S. Driggs. This committee issued a circular announcing its purpose, and immediately a vigorous hostile interest manifested itself. It was fear of threatened proceedings on the part of this hostile interest that led to the application for a receiver.

In a circular issued yesterday the committee explains that the application for the receivership was made with the knowledge and approval of the committee and of the holders of a large proportion of the company's stock. This step was taken in the belief that the appointment of a receiver was necessary to properly protect the interests of the larger number of creditors. Yesterday's circular further says:

"Before a receivership at this time was contemplated, the co-operation of a large majority of the holders of the collateral trust notes (which your committee in its previous circular stated would be invited) had been secured in aid of reorganization, subject to the raising by your committee of the sum of $500,000 before March 28, 1895. Such co-operation, in brief, is that moneys contributed by the stockholders and others shall, under certain conditions, share in equal proportion with the assenting collateral trust noteholders in any reorganization of the traction company.

"It is now the intention of your committee to advance the money to pay the rental and other obligations to the receiver instead of to the company, as before outlined. Receiver's certificates, if issued and purchased, will be held by your committee, and disposed of for the benefit and protection of the contributors of moneys and of the assenting noteholders. This arrangement with the assenting noteholders will, in the opinion of your committee, insure to the contributing stockholders greater protection than could otherwise be possible. The stockholders are therefore urged to contribute the amount of $2 per share heretofore requested, and thus participate to the fullest extent in the benefits of any reorganization which may take place.

"The participation receipts to be issued by the committee will be ready for delivery on Friday, the 22d inst. Meanwhile, contributors will receive the receipt of either the First National Bank of Brooklyn, the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company of New-York, to be exchanged for the committee's receipts as soon as same are printed and ready for delivery. The term of deposit is extended to Monday, the 25th inst. Mr. H. J. Morse has resigned from this committee, and Mr. J. G. Jenkins has been selected to fill the vacancy."

Daniel F. Lewis is the President of the Long Island Traction Company. When the committee began its investigations last February the books of the company showed $70,000 cash on hand, $140,000 floating debt, and $300,000 to be paid on April 1 for rentals of the Brooklyn City Railway lines.

At the time of the issue of the collateral trust notes about $1,500,000 was raised on them to apply on the floating debt. A report was current in Wall Street yesterday that $1,120,000 of these notes had been sold at about 80, and had passed into the hands of Brooklyn parties.

The Directors of the company met yesterday afternoon and authorized President Lewis to issue the following circular:

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 19, 1895.
To the Stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company:

The Board of Directors would announce that in a suit brought by collateral trust note holders of this company in the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, Mr. H. J. Morse of the firm of A. M. Kidder & Co. has been this day appointed receiver of the property and rights of this company.

This action was approved by the committee of stockholders who are now engaged in an endeavor to reorganize the company, and was not opposed by your board, for the reason that it was believed to be in your best interests. This committee have secured such arrangements with a majority of the collateral trust note holders of this company that it appeared to the board that there is much greater probability of the money being raised to meet the rental that would become due to the Brooklyn City Railroad on April 1 next through the intervention of a receiver than without it.

The stockholders of this company are urged not to part with their stock at a sacrifice, but to come to the aid of their property by responding to the call of the committee of stockholders for a voluntary contribution of $2 a share and by co-operating fully with that committee.

Receiver Morse went to the offices of the company in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and took charge of affairs.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET.

Opening of the Annual Convention of the American Association.

There was a large attendance at the opening session of the fortieth annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. J. C. Anderson, President of the association, called the meeting to order.

The special feature of the day was the reading of a report on the benefit derived by railway companies from the use of a safety paper for tickets, so that they can not be counterfeited. A committee appointed at the last meeting made an investigation and found that the best of the papers offered by the various manufacturers cost but 10 per cent. more than the ordinary paper now in use. No decided action was taken in regard to the matter. It was resolved, however, that the report be printed in full and a copy be sent to each member of the association, as well as to all railway organizations in the United States and Canada.

The following officers were elected: W. L. Davidson of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, President; Dana J. Flanders of the Boston and Maine, Vice President, and A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Secretary.

The members dined at the Hotel Brunswick last evening and afterward witnessed the performance of "Little Christopher." The convention was intended to be of three days' duration, but, as many of the members have to go to their homes, it will probably close to-day with an address by George H. Daniels of the New-York Central Railroad.

The following new members were elected yesterday: A. A. Herd of the Northern Steamship Company, J. P. Leingang, Acting General Passenger Agent of the Valley Railroad; A. S. Miller, Acting Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg Railroad; Alexander Malloy, Traffic Manager of the Ontario Navigation Company, and Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

C. P. Carpenter, O. P. McCarty, W. A. Thrall, I. I. Demorest, E. O. McCormick, George L. Connor, and George F. Randolph were elected honorary members. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of A. V. Carpenter of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who was regarded by the members of the association as a patriarch among railroad men. The committee will report at the meeting to-day.

Three new members were added to the Executive Committee, viz., W. R. Babcock, Charles S. Lee, and C. S. Crane.

THE ATCHISON PLAN.

Directors and the Committee Talk It Over Together.

Several of the Atchison Directors met the General Reorganization Committee in this city yesterday and listened to a full explanation of the character and scope of the plan of reorganization recently agreed upon. A number of questions were asked and frankly answered, but there was no discussion of the merits of the plan.

There were present Directors Charles S. Gleed, William L. Bull, James H. Blair, H. R. Duval, F. K. Sturgis, and George H. Nickerson and Committeemen Edward King, George G. Haven, Adrian Iselin, Jr., R. Somers Hayes, Charles C. Beaman, Mr. Morawetz, and Robert Fleming. All of the Directors left the meeting convinced that the committee had done its work conscientiously and as well as circumstances would permit Many of the Directors expressed their approval of the plan and their willingness to co-operate in carrying it out.

Chairman Edward King and some other members of the committee will leave New-York this week for a trip of inspection over the Atchison system.

Texas and Pacific Prospects.

George J. Gould, President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, says in his annual report, just issued: "Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of affairs throughout the entire country, there has been a large immigration to the territory tributary to your line. More ground has been brought under cultivation, and the towns along the line are gradually improving, and all conditions are favorable to increased activity upon the revival of commerce. During the present season, the drought so long existing on the western portion of the Rio Grande Division was broken, and good rains followed; in consequence of which the grazing territory is again well filled with cattle. An increased movement in live stock to be transported during the coming season can be reasonably looked for.

"The products of all industries along the line of your road bid fair to more than equal the output of 1894, and the general business situation shows signs of improvement, and there is no reason why the year 1895 should not at least equal, and probably exceed, the prosperity of the past year."

Hocking Valley Election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19.—The stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, at the annual meeting to-day, elected the following Directors: One Year—C. C. Waite, Columbus; Calvary Morris, Cleveland; James W. Ellsworth, Chicago. Two Years—Calvin S. Brice, Lima; P. W. Huntington and James Kilbourne, Columbus. Three Years—Samuel D. Davis, C. B. Alexander, and Thomas T. Ryan, New-York. The shares voted numbered 95,595. The Directors re-elected all the old officers, which insures a continuance of the present régime.

The operation of the road during the last year has shown that, while earnings declined 17.78 per cent., operating expenses were reduced 20.23 per cent., and the ratio of operating expenses to earnings was lowered from 55.37 per cent. in 1893 to 53.66 per cent. in 1894. The gross earnings were $2,698,690.74, and the operating expenses $1,255,925.43; net earnings, $1,442,774.21. After deducting taxes and a 5 per cent. dividend on preferred stock, there is a surplus of $8,571.87.

Must Not Make New Differentials.

CHICAGO, March 19.—It is now claimed that the decision rendered by the arbitrators in the dispute between the strong and weak lines of the Central Traffic Association will be inoperative, because it was made in violation of the directions given them, which were not to make any new differential. As there is no differential on party business, and as the decision provides that the lines shall be granted a differential on one-way business of this character, it is said it will be ineffective. The arbitrators assert, however, that they have kept strictly within the bounds of the rules laid down for their guidance, and that both parties to the controversy should abide by the agreement, as they said they would. It is extremely unlikely that they will do so.

Bridge Across the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—As a result of a conference to-day between President Roberts, Third Vice President Pugh, General Manager Provost, and Chief Engineer Brown, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the contract for the superstructure of the bridge that will span the Delaware River, above this city, and which will be built by that company was awarded to the Pencoyd Iron Works of Philadelphia. The bridge will connect the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the New-Jersey lines of the same company. Work upon the structure, which will require 7,000 tons of steel, will begin on Aug. 1, and the bridge will probably be completed by Jan. 1 next.

Another Trolley on Long Island.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 19.—T. W. Fanning and Capt. J. L. Tooker, owners of the steamer Nonowantuc of Port Jefferson, L. I., were in this city yesterday completing arrangements for the construction of a trolley road on Long Island. The project is to cross Long Island from Port Arthur to Patchogue, a distance of fifteen miles. A number of local capitalists are interested in the scheme, and it is claimed all the stock necessary to begin the work has been subscribed. The new company will also endeavor to secure permission to carry oysters and other freight. The trolley lines will make close connections with the steamer, which plies between this city and Port Jefferson.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judgment in favor of C. E. Pope, receiver of the Chicago and South Atlantic Railway, against the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Road for $310,000, including interest for fourteen years, was rendered yesterday by Judge Baker in the United States District Court, in Indianapolis. The Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad, which was purchased by the Monon, included a stretch of road built by the Chicago and South Atlantic, but for which the contractors have not been paid. The case will be appealed.

—A bill to incorporate a new electric tramway company for the City of Halifax was before the committee of the Nova Scotia Legislature yesterday. The new company is to be known as the City Electric Transit Company, and among those interested are John Quincy Adams Wentworth of Boston, Robert C. Geer of New-York, Ephraim Hopkins of West Chester, Penn.; James M. Pendleton and Charles Perry of Westerly, R. I.

—The Pioneer Rerolling Steel Company, which was incorporated in Milwaukee a few days ago, has perfected an organization by the election of Gen. Otto Falk as President. Officials of all the leading railroads of the country have stock in the company. As soon as an organization was perfected the company accepted a contract to renew the rails of the Great Northern Road for $50,000.

—The Secretary of the Interior in Washington has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office by rejecting the appeal of an Iowa railroad company from a decision refusing it selections of land embracing 2,240 acres near Independence, Iowa.

—All Western lines, at a meeting held in Chicago yesterday, agreed to grant no more reduced rates to Southern points for laborers. This is the time of year when large numbers of laborers annually leave Chicago to seek work in the South and elsewhere.

—The joint agreement for the consolidation of the Western New-York Railway Company and the Northwestern Pennsylvania Railway Company has been certified to by the Secretary of State in Albany.

—A story comes from Omaha that S. H. H. Clark intends to resign from the Union Pacific and return to the Missouri Pacific.

"SANS GENE" FOR THE PLAYERS

Kathryn Kidder Gives a Professional Matinee of Sardou's Great Play.

The only disappointment at the professional matinée of "Mme. Sans Gêne," given by Kathryn Kidder and Augustus Pitou's company at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon, was the absence of Mme. Réjane, the creator of the character of Sans Gêne, and her French company. The absence was unavoidable, as Réjane was obliged to rehearse her company all day in "A Doll's House," which is to follow "Ma Cousine" at Abbey's, and she sent a very pretty apology for her inability to accept the invitation.

The American version of "Sans Gêne" has never been performed with more spirit than it was before the audience of players which crowded the big Broadway Theatre at the professional matinée. The actors on the stage were inspired by the vigorous applause of the actors in the auditorium, and Kathryn Kidder as Sans Gêne, Augustus Cook as Napoleon, Harold Russell as Lefebvre, James K. Hackett as De Neipperg, Wallace Shaw as Fouche, Marie Shotwell as Queen Caroline, and Henrietta Lander as the Princess Elisa, responded to the enthusiasm by artistic work of a high order. No more successful professional matinée was ever given in New-York, and the absence of Réjane and her company was scarcely noted after the curtain rose on the prologue.

It was a notable audience of actors that applauded Miss Kidder and her supporters. In the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crane; Richard Carroll and Lizzie McNichol of the "Rob Roy" company; Louise Thorndyke Boucicault; Viola Allen and Henry Miller of the Empire company; Mrs. Langtry, Camille D'Arville, and Mrs. Bronson Howard. Among those scattered through the auditorium were Herbert Kelcey, Isabel Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, and Bessie Tyree of the Lyceum company; George Clarke and Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis of Daly's; Annie O'Neill, George F. De Vere, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., and Percy Brooks of the Crane company; William Pruette, Annie O'Keefe, and Juliet Corden of the "Rob Roy" company; Chauncey Olcott, Aubrey Boucicault, Aunt Louisa Eldridge; W. J. Le Moyne of the Lyceum; Effie Shannon of Mrs. Langtry's company, Vernona Jarbeau, J. H. Stoddart, Ralph Delmore, Maud Haslam, Hilda Hollins, W. H. Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wilke, Amy Busby, and Marshall P. Wilder.

THE BODY OF BANDIT SILVA RECOVERED

He Murdered His Wife Two Years Ago and Was Killed by Her Friends.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, March 19.—The body of Vincent Silva, the chief of the San Miguel band of robbers and assassins, and that of his wife, Telsfora Sandoval, were brought into Los Vegas yesterday afternoon.

The officers have been searching the country over for Silva for the last two years, there being rewards for his capture, dead or alive, aggregating $7,000. He was the leader of a gang of desperadoes who terrorized the Southwest for years. It is claimed that no less than twelve men died at the hands of Silva alone.

When the officers got on his trail, and his capture and conviction were but a question of hours, Silva, who was suspicious of his wife, fearing that she had betrayed him to the officers, killed her on the night of May 20, 1893, stabbing her through the heart with a bowie knife, and buried the body in the sands of a deep aroya near Las Alamos. Boasting of this crime to some of his followers, they in turn murdered him, and buried him in the same grave with his victim.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Newburyport, Mass., March 19.—T. Allen Baxter of the Bay State Cordage Company mysteriously disappeared Sunday night with $1,500 in his possession. He left the home of a young lady, to whom he confided the fact that he had the above amount, at 11 P. M., since which time he has not been seen. He is a man of good habits, and it is feared that he has been spirited away by some one who knew that he had the money.

New-Haven, Conn., March 19.—Burton H. Warner of Hamden, who escaped from the insane asylum at Middletown about a month ago was caught here to-day. Last October Warner was tried for the theft of several bicycles, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and committed to the insane asylum. Warner stole bicycles all over the country before being caught. He will probably be locked up again.

Alliance, Ohio, March 19.—Leonard Miller, aged sixty, was attacked by a masked robber in his house at Newton Falls last night. The robber fired several shots at him, but without effect. Miller claims that his assailant was a prominent citizen, for whom the police are looking.

Norristown, Penn., March 19.—The Williamsport express on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which left Philadelphia at 11:30 o'clock last night, was wrecked at Perkiomen Junction. Engineer Kline and Postmaster Saylor of Royersford were injured.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 19.—Otto B. Paulini of the firm of Emrich, Paulini & Co. committed suicide by shooting last night. Paulini was a wealthy German, and had been unhappy since the divorce of his wife a few years ago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, First Cavalry, twenty days' extension; Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, Sixteenth Infantry, three months' extension; Col. Daniel W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, two months' extension; Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Assistant Surgeon, four months' extension.

—Transfers in the Second Infantry: Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, from Company K to Company A; Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, from Company A to Company K.

—Capt. William N. Tisdall, First Infantry, now on leave of absence, will proceed to his home to await retirement.

Navy.

—Ensign Benjamin Wright has been detached from the Naval War Records Office and ordered to the Albatross.

—Ensign Edward Moale, Jr., has been detached from the Albatross, and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. R. M. Hughes has been detached from the Hydrographic Bureau and ordered to the Concord.

—Commander Edmund Longnecker has been assigned to the Ordnance Department.

—Lieut. M. Johnson has been detached from the Concord and ordered home.

FAVORED BY ALDERMEN

Consolidation Would Be Beneficial, Orange City Officials Say.

BETTER GOVERNMENT WOULD RESULT

Alderman Cuddy Thinks East Orange Should Be Excluded from Union with the Other Oranges—Other Views.

ORANGE, N. J., March 19.—If the question of consolidating the Oranges into one big Orange had to be decided by the members of the Common Council of this city the project would soon be carried into effect. This is evident from the opinions expressed by the Aldermen to the correspondent of The New-York Times.

Alderman Charles A. Meigs of the Fourth Ward made this statement:

"There are a great many things to be considered when you talk of consolidating the Oranges. I have already sent my answer to the question to The New-York Times. It was in favor of the project, but I made the reservation that my answer be conditioned on the possibility of effecting a satisfactory adjustment of the bonded indebtedness of each of the Oranges.

"I believe that consolidation would result advantageously to each of the places affected. The City of Orange is better off financially than East Orange, or will be in a few years, for we have a water system that is our own and is self-sustaining, and other public improvements which will soon be paid for.

"East Orange would probably bring us better schools, for there they are considered equal to any private institutions. With East Orange a part of Orange, I think, too, the better class of citizens would be in the majority and we would get better officials. The big majority of highly-respected citizens of East Orange combined with those who are in the minority here would be of sufficient number, I think, to carry the elections against the less desirable element in this city.

"We could also pay our public servants for their work instead of obliging them to give up their valuable time and labor for almost nothing. We have entirely too many Aldermen. One man, the Mayor, or three Aldermen, at any rate, I believe, could do the business for the city, although I know one-man power is not a popular subject. A big private corporation is run by one man, who is paid well for it, and why could not a city be managed in a like manner? Let us have as few officials as possible and pay them well for their services, and then we can select good men who will serve.

"I believe a consolidation of the Oranges would greatly hinder the proposed annexation to Newark, although I know some hold the opposite view."

"I think it is a good idea," said Dr. M. Herbert Simmonds of the Fifth Ward. "It would do away with these petty little municipalities. It is ridiculous to keep them in existence, when we could so easily combine and make one city of sufficient size and importance to command respect.

"Our city officials are now greatly underpaid, and yet cannot devote the necessary attention to the affairs of the city without neglecting their business and private interests. It is all very well to talk about public spirit and being willing to serve the city gratuitously, but when it comes to throwing aside your private engagements and business, three or more nights a week, to attend committee meetings, &c., and all for practically nothing, I tell you the proper kind of men cannot be induced to accept the work.

"If the Oranges were consolidated, we would need no more Aldermen than we have now, and we have too many for the present size of the city. One set of officials could do the work for the whole territory, and we could then afford to pay salaries which would insure us capable officials. It would be economy, improvements could be made more easily, and taxes would be less. I suppose the Oranges will be a part of Newark some day, although I should be very sorry to see annexation. I am afraid the consolidation of the Oranges would make annexation to Newark the easier."

Alderman John P. Dexheimer of the Second Ward said he had not given the subject much thought, and was not prepared to give a decided opinion.

"For that reason," he said, "I have not yet sent my opinion to The New-York Times. The question is a very nice one, and presents many phases. The sewer question is an important one, and East Orange would be benefited in this respect by consolidation. In my opinion, East and West Orange would fare the better by being united with the other Oranges.

"As for South Orange, she is quite a distance away, and is thoroughly opposed to consolidation, so I see no reason why we should bother with her. The acquisition surely could not benefit us much.

"The consolidation of Orange, East, and West Orange would be an advantage. We should have better streets in all these places. My plan is to have all street improvements paid for in the annual assessments on the property benefited, and under this arrangement people would more often ask for improvements, whereas now they oppose them because of the great expense entailed, which must be borne at once.

"I am opposed to consolidation with Newark, but I am afraid it will come, and, after all, it would not be so bad. Newark has the best society, despite all the boasted exclusiveness of the Oranges."

Alderman Herbert Lighthipe of the Third Ward said to-day: "I am heartily in favor of a consolidation of the Oranges if it can be brought about without a union with Newark, but I doubt if such a change would not hasten such a result. Much as I should dread a consolidation with Newark, I believe it will come in a very few years, four or five at the most, in spite of all we can do or say.

"Orange is very well situated as it is, and is decidedly in better financial condition than any of the other Oranges. We have more to show for the money invested, and in a few years our bonded indebtedness will be light. Yes, if we could consolidate the Oranges without hastening annexation to Newark, I would say consolidate.

"Our streets, sewers, and water departments could all be better managed and more economically run under one government, and we could have new and handsome public buildings."

"We ought to consolidate," said Alderman Hugh J. Brady of the First Ward. "It would be a great accomplishment, and would result in direct benefit to each of the places affected. We would then have a city of size, beauty, and attractions.

"The Oranges never should have been separated, and it is but proper that they should unite for the general good of all. With one large city we

KELLAM GUILTY OF FORGERY

THE GENERAL SESSIONS JURY DECLARES AGAINST THE PROMOTER.

He Had Been Indicted for Having Altered Dates on Certain Notes Given by H. E. Simmons.

David L. Kellam, the promoter, was yesterday found guilty of forgery in the second degree in the Court of General Sessions. The jury was out for some time, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Kellam was indicted jointly with W. W. Western, President of the Wayne County Savings Bank of Honesdale, Penn. They were charged by H. E. Simmons with having altered the dates on certain notes given by Simmons toward a syndicate pool for the purchase of Whisky stock.

Instead of using the notes for the purpose intended, Simmons testified that they had hawked them about the city, after altering the dates, offering to sell them for any price they could get.

Western was called as a witness yesterday in behalf of Kellam.

He said he came in possession of Simmons's notes for $6,000 in the ordinary manner. He knew nothing about the alteration of the dates.

On cross-examination Assistant District Attorney Osborn brought out the fact that Western was a large stockholder in the New-England Railway Supply and Improvement Company, of which the defendant was an officer. He also showed by the witness that the defendant had been in Ludlow Street Jail for having, it was said, attempted to defraud a widow.

Assistant District Attorney Osborn made the closing address in behalf of the people and Ambrose H. Purdy spoke for the defendant.

Recorder Goff, in his charge, advised the jury that if they believed the notes were given for a specific purpose, as sworn to by Mr. Simmons, the complainant, then it was certain that no agreement as claimed by the defendant could ever have been entered into.

SAYS LASKI BROKE HIS WORD.

He Is Locked Up, Having No Bail, for Breach of Promise.

Louis Laski is in Ludlow Street Jail and will languish there until he manages somehow to secure $1,000 bail. There are few men in the world as mean as Laski, if Mina Morris is to be believed.

Mina wants $10,000 damages for breach of promise from the prisoner, and she tells a story of cruel deceit.

She lives at 14 Orchard Street, and there she says Laski wooed her, and they became engaged, last New Year's Day being set for the wedding.

The young woman was so anxious to wed that she supplied the money to engage the hall in which the marriage was to take place, and she says she gave Laski $100 in addition with which to provide himself with all the necessaries for the occasion. She even declares that she paid $50 for their engagement ring.

She had her wedding outfit prepared at an expense of about $150, only to find out that her lover was not true to her, but was paying court to another young girl, to whom he expected to be married next Sunday. Miss Morris also says that during their engagement her admirer resided in her house, and for weeks and months neglected to pay board, and is now indebted to her mother $180.

SUIT FROM WAR TIMES.

It Involved an Old Ship and Is Now Disposed of.

A case which is really a relic of the war has just been disposed of by a jury in the Supreme Court, before Judge Beekman. The suit involved the purchase and sale of an old war vessel, named the John Adams, which did service in the South during the war and was afterward brought North and refurnished.

John and Robert J. Gray became the owners of the vessel, and on Dec. 17, 1866, entered into a contract with the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the sale of the boat, if, after a trial, it was found that the machinery and boilers were sound. A trial of the boat was had up the river and down the bay, and it was then demanded that the boat be accepted and the price paid for it.

The company declined to accept it, upon the plea that it was not up to the requirements, and in February, 1867, this suit was brought against the company to recover damages to the extent of $15,000. The vessel was subsequently sold for $8,000. The suit has now been pending for twenty-eight years, and has been tried four times. It has been before the Court of Appeals.

A number of the witnesses originally in the case are now dead, and new counsel represent the litigants. The last trial has just been concluded before Judge Beekman, and a jury, a verdict being rendered in favor of Robert J. Gray, the surviving partner, for $2,500, with interest from the date of the contract, which makes the full amount of the verdict $7,232.50.

MORE OF THE STOKES CASE.

The Sale of the Horses and the Silver Cup Stopped.

Edward S. Stokes does not propose to let his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, levy on his horses or silver prize cup, or anything else.

W. E. D. Stokes recently got a judgment against his cousin for $43,000, and on last Monday he attached a lot of horses and a silver prize cup at Durland's Riding Academy, belonging, it was alleged, to Edward S. Mr. Durland testified before a Sheriff's jury that he had a lien on the horses and silver cup, and, in order to release this lien and bring the attached property to sale, W. E. D. Stokes filed a bond with the Sheriff securing Mr. Durland's claim.

A new turn was given to affairs yesterday, when Edward S. Stokes put a stop to all further proceedings on the part of the Sheriff by filing an undertaking, on appeal, from the judgment. He will carry the case to the General Term of the Superior Court, and, pending decision, he has given an undertaking for $86,000, the sureties upon which are J. D. Leary and D. J. Leary. A copy of the undertaking was served upon the Sheriff yesterday, and the contemplated sale of the horses and silver cup was stopped.

William E. D. Stokes called at the Sheriff's office yesterday to ascertain what was to be done about the sale of the horses, and when he was told that Edward S. had filed an undertaking, he expressed himself as being satisfied that such a step had been taken.

DISSOLVED THE HECKER COMPANY

What the Executors Did to Keep the Big Estate Intact.

An order was signed yesterday by Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court dissolving the George V. Hecker Company upon the report of John M. Gitterman, as referee.

The late George V. Hecker, by his will, directed his executors to wind up his milling business, which he had carried on in his lifetime, within three years after his death. As the executors ascertained that in doing this a great loss would be sustained by the heirs, they entered into an agreement to close up the business by the sale of the property to a corporation, to be organized in the interest of the heirs. The property included the goodwill of the business, and was estimated to be worth $1,500,000.

The George V. Hecker Company was then organized, with a capital of $1,500,000. All the stock, with the exception of $5,000, was issued to the executors for the property transferred, in order to carry on the business until the plant could be disposed of. Shortly after the creation of the corporation the sale of all its property was effected for an amount equal to the entire capitalization, and the proceeds, after the payments of the debts, were distributed among the stockholders, who are the heirs of George V. Hecker.

CHU FONG'S "SACRED CONCERT."

Must Be Held Some Day Other than Sunday, the Judge Says.

Chu Fong will hereafter have to give his "sacred Sunday concerts" on some other day. Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday refused to grant him an injunction restraining the Board of Police Commissioners from interfering with the Sunday night performances of the Chinese Concert Company.

Chu Fong was arrested about two weeks ago, and at once applied for an injunction. In his decision Judge McAdam says:

"The performance given by the plaintiff, as described in the affidavits, is not a sacred concert in any sense of the term, and the establishment is properly a subject of police supervision."

Dougherty on Trial for Murder.

George Dougherty was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions for killing Edward Meyer, a bookmaker, on July 6 of last year.

Meyer, as alleged, cheated Dougherty out of a bet. Howe & Hummel are defending the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorney Weeks is prosecuting.

The Deplerris Suit Adjourned.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Eva Deplerris against her uncle, Henry B. Slaven, and the latter's wife, before Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, was yesterday adjourned until March 29.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

129—Swift vs. Eames Vacuum Brake Company. 115—Hobson Ferry Company vs. Ferryboat Princeton. 132—Sawyer vs. Cleveland Iron Company. 133—New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Blessing. 135—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Stafford. 136—Killen vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 139—United States vs. Burr and Hardwick. 140—Mercantile Credit Company vs. Wood. 141—Thompson Manufacturing Company vs. Walbridge. 142—Same vs. Hoff.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity Calendar. Case on.

16—A. B. Deck & Co. vs. Wichelman. No Day Calendar.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Margaret Byrne, administratrix, &c., vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, appellant; Marie Carleton, by George Lewis Prentiss, general guardian, &c., appellant, vs. Ellen Bowden; Mary McGreevy, administratrix, &c., vs. Buffalo Railway Company, appellant; Maria L. Davis, administratrix, &c., vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant; in re final accounting of Joseph Poole, assignee, &c.; Benjamin Crosby vs. William H. Clark, executor, &c., appellant; Frank S. Benson, executor, &c., vs. Austin Corbin and others, appellants; Therese Murphy, administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Frank K. Hayes and another; in re assignment of Arthur B. Bateman to John A. Graves, respondent; Lewis Clapham, appellant; in re last will, &c., of William O'Brien, deceased, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary A. Peckham and others, respondents, vs. the Dutchess County Railroad Company, defendant; James K. O. Sherwood, receiver, &c., appellant.—Order appealed from modified by adding thereto after the words "therein directed," the following: "or in default thereof, after the expiration of six weeks, or such other time as the Supreme Court at special term may allow, the receiver surrender to the plaintiffs the possession of the premises described in such judgment, formerly owned by them, over which the defendant's railroad has been constructed; and that the receiver and the said defendant corporation, and each of them, their officers, agents, and servants, be thereafter restrained from in any manner making use thereof, until all of the requirements of the said judgments shall have been complied with; and as so modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party."

John E. Truesdell, administrator, &c., vs. Hannah L. Burke, executrix, &c., appellant; Richard Keenan, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn City Railroads Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Ellen I. Bidard, executrix, &c., vs. Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, appellant; Ludwig Baumann vs. Elizabeth Moseley, administratrix, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

United States Trust Company of New-York, substituted trustee, appellant, vs. Philip C. Stanton, impleaded, &c.—Judgment affirmed, on the defense of the Statute of Limitations, with costs.

Susan W. Hopkins and others, respondents, vs. Sheldon L. Kent and another, respondents; Walter L. Kent, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to all parties to be paid out of the estate.

People ex rel. the Union Pacific Tea Company, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller, &c.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Hilton Bridge Construction Company, appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and another, respondents, Louis V. Bosreau and another intervening.—Order modified by striking out the names of the attorneys in the directions given to bring in parties, and, as modified, the order is affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

People ex rel. Patrick Ready vs. Mayor, &c., of Syracuse, appellants, motion to amend remittitur, &c.—Ordered that the remittitur herein be amended so as to allow the relator Patrick Ready, to recover interest on the amount adjudged to be paid over to him, from Aug. 8, 1890, the date of the commencement of the proceedings, and that no further damages be awarded, with $10 costs.

John A. Waller, appellant, vs. the State; Skaneateles Paper Company, appellant, vs. the State; Sophia Frick Hiben, appellant, vs. Adrian Iselin and others.—Motions for argument, &c., denied, with $10 costs.

Gilbert Murdock, administrator, &c., vs. Harriet Robinson, impleaded with Waterman, &c., appellant, motion to amend remittitur.—Remittitur amended so as to declare that the judgment be affirmed as to all the defendants, so far as it affects the part of the premises owned by the Lamb heirs, and that it be reversed as to the part of the premises owned by Clarissa Waterman," and in other respects that the motion be denied.

Henry A. Buck and another, administrators, &c., vs. William S. Alley and others, appellants.—Argued by Austin Abbott for appellants, Waldo W. Willard for respondents.

Mark Lythgoe, appellant, vs. Charles Lythgoe, and others, as administrators, &c., appellants; Martin Craig, respondent.—Argued by A. J. Skinner and L. A. Gould for appellants, Edward S. Peck for respondent.

Emmet Fitch, as administrator, vs. Iron National Bank of Plattsburg, impleaded, appellant.—Argued by T. F. Conway for appellant, L. L. Shedden for respondents.

The calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 154, 174, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, and 184.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—Slattery vs. The Mayor, &c. 2—Ehrmann vs. Stahl. 3—Rich vs. King. 4—Payne vs. Muxlow.

Class II.—5—Matter of Schneider.

Class IV.—6—Cohen vs. Fountaine. 7—Young vs. Neeaham.

Class VII.—8—Deering vs. Fitch. 9—Runk vs. Fitch. 10—Wiechers vs. Smith. 11—Cashman vs. Fitch.

Class VIII.—12—Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company vs. Lyons. 13—Wiechers vs. Lord. 14—White vs. Koster. 15—Matter of Amasa Lyons & Co. 16—Blair vs. Blair. 17—Boussod vs. Patrick. 18—Colwell vs. Colwell. 19—Matter of Marcher Avenue. 20—Dickerman vs. Bushnell. 21—New-Jersey Brownstone Company vs. Tipping. 22—Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer. 23—Wilson vs. Royal Society of Good Fellows. 24—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 25—Volkeming vs. Brandt. 26—Y Perez vs. de Prellozo. 27—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 28—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 29—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 30—Gasquit vs. Gault. 31—Brien vs. Walsh. 32—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Young. 33—Renton vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 34—United States National Bank vs. Western National Bank. 35—Laino vs. Frank. 36—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Knight. 37—Sneckner vs. Sneckner. 38—Hart vs. Marx.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR—Austin, Receiver of Taxes. Upon:

1—Anthony. 2—Bein. 3—Bloomingdale Bros. 4—Bullenweiser. 5—Cokefair. 6—Coler. 7—Commonwealth Insurance Company. 8—Conway. 9—Davis. 10—Dedwick. 11—Dobriner. 12—Donaldson. 13—Freund. 14—Fromme. 15—Fromme. 16—Furber. 17—Hammerstein. 18—Isaacs. 19—Jeroloman. 20—Livingston. 21—Ludwig. 22—McArthur. 23—Marx. 24—McIlhargey. 25—Mervy. 26—Moore. 27—Moss. 28—Nagelsmith. 29—Pitcher. 30—Prager. 31—Pyke. 32—Ross. 33—Schaul. 34—Schmidt. 35—Sire. 36—Smith. 37—Sykes. 38—Viellert. 39—White.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2089—Butler vs. Weeks. 2163—Maurhofer vs. Mittnacht. 2079—Armanino vs. Fassano. 2159—Korn vs. Korn. 2209—Rau vs. Bernhold. 2219—De Tenouveave vs. McKinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold. 2260—Federgreen vs. Blanner. 2035—People ex rel. American Flag Company vs. Barker. 2117—Hall vs. Ocean and Seneca Consolidated Mining Company. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 2080—American Soda Fountain Company vs. Farragut Fire Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell via same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buck vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohn. vs. same. 52—Brunes vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. In General Term room. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2178—Moinehan vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. 104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same. 2927—Greenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 952—New-Haven Steamboat Company vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 953—Same vs. Liberty Insurance Company. 6220—Krauss vs. Godfried Kruger Brewing Company. 2897—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2845—Cleary vs. Henjes. 2840—Flannery vs. same. 2904—Byrne vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2788—Morelli vs. Ferrett. 5972—Higgins vs. King. 2256—Frolich vs. Davis. 2254—Thompson vs. Thompson. 2694—Moses vs. Williams. 6166—Sanger vs. The Mayor, &c. 2351¼—M. E. Moore Bronze and Plate Company vs. Mullins. 6034—Osborn vs. Sexton. 2478—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Himelnway. 2830—Gaffney vs. Butler. 2915—Kilgannon vs. Bartholdi Hotel Company. 2522—Haves vs. Dean. 5328—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c. 2730—Levy vs. Allernan. 4997—Roebling vs. Newhardt.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3208.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

1—Heidfner vs. Humpfner.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

52—Will of Sophia Moss. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 688—Kent vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

1058—Robertson vs. National Steamship Company. 703—Kaufman vs. Lang.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

634—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c. 1218—Roan vs. Parton. 1030—Grossman vs. Rosenberg. 710—Grodzky vs. Lyon. 1161—Pichot vs. Girard. 1214—Ricka vs. Harper.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

816—McMulkin vs. Owen. 833—Brown vs. Cowen. 1108—Smith vs. Gilman. 1284—Lewis vs. Newcombe. 1165—Kukewitz vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 470—Shafferman vs. Jacobs. 961—Fox vs. Gordon. 1225—Yates vs. O'Farrell. 1153—Milbank vs. Jones. 1190—Bernholz vs. Casey. 818—Bennett vs. Purnival. 878—A. S. Seer Theatrical Printing Company vs. Daly. 1147—Farrell vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 994—O'Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Daniel G. Stockley, James H. Gibney, Peter Ross, Joseph R. Cudlipp, George A. Cambels, Hannah Cohen.

At 2 P. M.—Rose A. Baker, Albert J. Thompson, Mary E. Moore, Maurice O'Brien.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested Will.—998—Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1384—Bradley Salt Company vs. Weltzer. 1309—Jacobs vs. Well. 1374—Kallisher vs. Galewski. 324—Keiser vs. Strauss. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1426—Gluck vs. Damon. 1414—Horwitz vs. Simpson. 3467—Hanna vs. Gorman. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1305—Reiss vs. Goldstein. 1180—Curran vs. Malone. 1282—Gilligan vs. Vogel. 1280—Sparrow vs. Barber. 2916—Klee vs. Grant. 746—Moore vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1340—Herrmann vs. Goldman. 1346—Steiner vs. Lally. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 3006—Reid vs. same. 1513—Raisen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1528—American E. Filing Company vs. Michaels. 739—Starkweather vs. McClelland. 1238—Skelly vs. Bernheim. 1543—Rabinowitz vs. Burns. 1165—Fulton County National Bank vs. Bennett. 1486—Hale vs. Connor.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1125½—Shearer vs. Lindsay. 1364—Fineltte vs. Gluck. 1462—Lawrence vs. Barbour. 1440—Spector vs. Cohen. 1498—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1508—Johnson vs. Friedhoff. 219—Blank vs. Spees. 220—Herrman vs. same. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 1569—Dattlebaum vs. Retschaft. 3531—Luaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 1501—Leib vs. Guvan. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 1589—Garbett vs. Gedney. 1591—Prial vs. Mars. 1592—Vincent vs. Schneider. 39—Schulberg vs. Gutterman. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 308—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlansky. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1190—Powa vs. Duane. 487—Burin vs. Kerschewsky. 552—Standish vs. Brady. 1044—Weill vs. Kearn. 1045—Dunham vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3737—Woods vs. Ihiel. 3613—Lentwyler vs. Supreme Council of Legion of Justice. 3689—McLaughlin vs. Ellsworth. 3751—Wasserman vs. Strauss. 3799—New Roofing Manufacturing Company vs. McOwen. 3484—Goldwater vs. Pleghoft. 3805—Stern vs. Hulin.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—176—Connell vs. Yeandle. 168—McGrath vs. Christie.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 1593.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—George Doughterty.

Pleadings—1—Harry Chapman. 2—Morris Weinstein. 3—James McGuiness and Nicholas Walsh. 4—Thomas Mitchell. 5—Eugene Johnson. 6—Lester McKenna and Charles Smith. 7—Joseph Dronby.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Salvatore Scarlato and Michaeline Mascaro. 2—Andrew Donohue and William Miles. 3—Harry Little. 4—Arthur Scott. 5—Michael Sullan. 6—Victor Franklin. 7—Patrick Cassidy and Francis Casey. 8—Lee Toy. 9—Chin Foo. 10—John Starace. 11—Maggie Kelly. 12—Edward Marnow and Samuel Schwartz. 13—Adam Hughes. 14—William Green. 15—Joseph Austerowich. 16—John H. Harley. 17—John Nelson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—John F. A. Hoort, (4.) 2—John Conway. 3—Maggie Carter and Johanna Brown. 4—Samuel Hamburger. 5—Thomas Maher. 6—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 7—Edward Evans. 8—Thomas McLean, John Lyden, and Micheal Walthers. 9—Morris Loffelholtz. 10—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Rauscher. 11—Thomas Spriggins.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of United States Transfer and Exchange Association—Lewis L. Delafield. Watson vs. Everett—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Lansing vs. Tompkins—Daniel O'Connell. Matter of Kilduff—Cephas Brainerd, Jr. Brown vs. Thompson, (two cases)—Lawrence Godkin. Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street—Richard O'Gorman.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Maclay—John B. Pine.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Goodrich Manufacturing Company—Charles W. Gould. Zimmerman vs. Freudenthal—Henry Thompson.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Garfield vs. Clark—Herman Stiefel. Matter of Marks—David B. Cohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Wiley vs. Gorman—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr. Matter of Fielder—James R. Cuming.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Teutonia National Bank of Dayton, Ohio vs. Albert F. Stone—Fred J. Benson.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Angelo Rizzo—Omri F. Hubbard. Charles Bimberg vs. Meyer R. Bimberg—James P. Nieman.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J. Part II.—Osborne, J.

479—Warren vs. Donnelly. 1213—McCormick vs. City of Brooklyn. 1230—Flynn vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1118—Smith vs. Weed. 344—Fox, infant, vs. Le Comte. 1015—Courtney, Sheriff, &c., vs. Eighth Ward Bank. 1217—McGuire vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 415—Weyershausen vs. De Casse. 1274—Ryan vs. Keyes. 1171—Borgensen vs. United States Projectile Company. 1148—Lautier vs. Harrison. 1258—Irvine, infant, vs. F. H. Palmer Manufacturing Company. 1197—De Garry vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1270—Boyle vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry and Steam Transportation Company. 1152—Williamsburg Brewing Company vs. Knorr. 1121—McGowan, administrator, &c., vs. Horn. Carey vs. McKeon, infant, vs. Quelninet. 1232—Appleton, as guardian, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1257—Conigland vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 818—Potts and another vs. McLaughlin and another. 291—Gillies vs. O'Brien. 1196—Morgan vs. Iron Clad Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,300.

SPECIAL TERM—Van Wyck, J. Case on trial. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J. Part II.—Stover, J.

842—Clifford vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 545—Bills vs. Barberie. 537—Macalduff vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 872—King vs. Fa ley. 870—Glas vs. Vogel. 417—Tuley vs. Adams. 776—Friedman vs. Crowell. 317—Granite Company vs. Craig. 883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 887—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 888—Burford vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 786—Durdy vs. Stewart et al. 2045—Lehman vs. Blum. 1385 and 1386—McGinley & McKay vs. McAdam. 420—Downey vs. Williamson. 876—Seitz vs. Colyer. 882—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 920 and 921—Sexton vs. Behrens. 878—Griswold vs. Little. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 893.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Thomas Reellly and David T. Aitken.

The accounting in estate of George Wilday, Catharine Hackett, Judith Knight, Sarah Voorhees, Samuel McLean, Francis A. Moran, Herman Wellbrock, Eliza Plunkett, Frank Graham, Jones W. Wilder, Catharine McCoy, John C. Phillips, and John Menninger.

The guardianships of William F. Jewell, and another.

The estates of Eliza T. White, Reoxanna White, and Francis S. Haas.

The inventory in the estates of Mary McCabe and Hannah Hegeman.

The transfer tax of George W. Travis, John F. Henry, John F. Fornow, Jonathan Woodruff, Kunnigunda Schurger, Margaret Collins, Frederick Schmidt, Maria S. Stalmer, and Ann Foy.

Contested Calendar at 10:30

No. 56—Will of Bernhard Grunhut. No. 10—Will of William Samson.

Passengers on the Britannic.

The White Star steamship Britannic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, will have among her saloon passengers J. W. Alexander, Miss May S. Alexander, J. Bancroft Ellis, J. A. Best, J. C. Fisher, David Flockhart, Gordon T. Legg, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rycroft, and Miss Rita Rycroft.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:03|Sun sets...6:12|Moon rises...3:31

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:50	3:42	9:18	9:38
Governors Island	3:22	4:16	10:10	10:16
Hell Gate	5:15	6:09	2:38	11:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Regulus, Jamaica	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Bermuda, Windward Islands	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa	5:00 A. M.	.....
La Gascogne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) March 20.—Alene, Kingston, March 14; Cevic, Liverpool, March 8; Critic, Dundee, March 2; Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 7; Fulda, Bremen, March 9; Greece, London, March 3; Majestic, Liverpool, March 13; Marathon, Gibraltar, March 4; Mississippi, London, March 7; Normannia, Genoa, March 7; Pawnee, Gibraltar, March 3; Philadelphia, La. Guayra, March 12; Saratoga, Havana, March 16; Trinidad, Bermuda, March 18; Werkendam, Rotterdam, March 6; Westernland, Antwerp, March 9.

THURSDAY, March 21.—Advance, Colon, March 14; Caribbee, St. Croix, March 15; Hindoo, Hull, March 17; Lahn, Bremen, March 12.

FRIDAY, March 22.—Patria, Havre, March 12; Prins Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, March 16.

SATURDAY, March 23.—Amalfi, Hamburg, March 7; Etruria, Liverpool, March 16; La Champagne, Havre, March 16; Marengo, Antwerp, March 9; Paris, Southampton, March 16.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, March 19

SS Concho, Crowell, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Fanita, Chichester, Wilmington and Georgetown, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Gonaives March 1, via Kingston, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker

SS Straits of Magellan, (Br.,) Clark, Catania Feb. 2, via Gibraltar, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Ship Solitaire, (Amer.,) Ryan, Portland, Oregon, Nov. 1, to D. B. Dearborn.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., NW., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Croma, for Leith; Runic, for Liverpool; Saale, for Bremen, via Southampton; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Monomoy, for Newport News; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Geestemunde, for Dover for orders; Orinoco, for Hermuda City of Columbia, for West Point; Nacoochee, for Savannah; El Monte, for New-Orleans; Williamsport, for Philadelphia.

Bark Annie Reed, for Barbados.

Spoken.

Ship Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Milne

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Matters of Interest Reported by the Brokers.

EXCHANGE OF THE HOTEL EMPIRE

A Business Building on Park Row and a Newspaper Taken for It—Sale of a Third Avenue Corner —Auction Offering.

The exchange of the Hotel Empire property, referred to in The New-York Times last Saturday, is about to be accomplished. Mr. William Noble, the owner, will get in return The Daily Mercury newspaper and the building at 3 Park Row, with a twelve-foot wide L extending to Ann Street, from ex-Senator William Cauldwell. The Empire Hotel is at the junction of the Boulevard, Sixty-third Street, and Columbus Avenue, the plot being 116.2 by 128.2 by 73. The building is seven stories high. It was built by the Brush Brothers, and called the Hotel Casa Alameda. Before it could be wholly completed the builders met with reverses, and Mr. Noble, who had sold them the land, bought the property under foreclosure on Nov. 2, 1893, for $308,333. He finished the building, and recently obtained a mortgage on it from the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank for $450,000. As part of the sale, it is understood that Mr. Noble will take a lease of the hotel for ten years at $35,000 per year. He will also run The Daily Mercury. The hotel, it is said, has been quite successful.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Gutman Brothers, at about $260,000, the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, extending west to Lincoln Place. The plot measures 151.9 by 100, and has on it seven four-story brick buildings, with stores, on the avenue front, and ten three-story brick dwellings on Lincoln Place.

The Spader estate has sold, at about $130,000, the five-story marble-front business building, 140 Fulton Street, 25 by 107.

Mr. Abraham Stern has sold to B. Patelli, at $20,000, the property at 174 Hester Street, 25 by 100, with old building.

Messrs. H. C. Mapes & Co. have sold for the Seton estate to Edward Baer, at $13,500, sixty-six lots at Schuylerville, Westchester County. To the same purchaser, at $15,500, they have sold fifty-two lots near the Pelham Road. To William Dinsmore, at $1,800, on Tryon Row, a portion of the Docherty estate, and one inside lot of the Haight estate tract, at $250.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son have sold for Henry Schmitz, to R. L. Wolcott the four-story and basement dwelling, 14 Irving Place, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street.

Mr. William E. Finn has sold to Edward Murphy, at about $42,000, the three four-story brick flats, 250 to 254 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, each 16.8 by 60 by 100.11.

Mr. J. Hamilton Hunt has sold for William J. Merritt, to D. B. Childs, at about $28,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 213 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 80 by 100.5. For Walker & Lawson he has sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 109 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5, at about $28,000. Mr. Hunt has also sold the similar dwelling 155 West Seventy-third Street, 20 by 102.2. The last-named dwelling was sold under foreclosure about eighteen months ago for $23,500, but the purchaser refused to take title because a fire occurred on the premises between the day of sale and the date for closing title. Extensive improvements were subsequently made to the building. The price at which it was yesterday sold was stated to be about $35,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold to Morris Rose, at $23,250, the five-story and basement brick building, 36 Orchard Street, east side, between Canal and Hester Streets, 25.1¾ by 62.2 by irregular. This property was appraised by one real estate man as worth only $19,000, but others of his class did not agree with him.

Mr. Ingraham also sold, under foreclosure, at $15,000 each, to the plaintiff, Samuel Untermyer, the three five-story brick flats, 50 to 54 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, beginning 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100.11.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold under foreclosure, at about $26,000, to the plaintiff, the Bradley & Currier Manufacturing Company, the five-story brick flat, 155 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. James L. Wells sold to Sandford B. Stifler, at $25,100, the five-story brick store and lofts building, 86 and 88 Forsyth Street, east side, 62.6 feet south of Grand Street, 38.4 by 100 by 30.6 by 70 by jog 7.2 by 30.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, at $10,000, to Michael J. Kilcoyne the three-story and basement brick and stone front dwelling, 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 190 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 99.11.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold under foreclosure, at $41,900, to the plaintiff, Isaac Hirsch, the five-story brownstone flat, 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 70 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 30 by 100.5.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 144 Bowery, east side, 150.1 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100.4 by 25 by 108.1, three-story freestone front frame building, with two-story brick in rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 43 Forsyth Street, west side, 150.2 feet north of Canal Street, 25.0½ by 100 by 24.10 by 98, two and three story brick and brownstone buildings; also, 622 Greenwich Street, west side, about 50.9 feet north of Leroy Street, 25.1 by 90.6 by — by 89.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 856 and 858 Ninth Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 51.1 by 70, two five-story brick double flats, with stores; also, 327 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, Flagler's gristmill property, at Morristown, N. J., with 6¼ acres of land, water rights, mill buildings, dwellings, tenements, barns, and machinery.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Hassett, referee, 59 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,840.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 507 and 509 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $30,060.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 415 and 417 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 318 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $4,300; on prior mortgage, $28,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 186.3 feet east of Boulevard, two-story brick shop and dwelling, by John Fieger of 438 Bouvard; cost, $4,000.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 70 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, by Helen J. Allcott of 166 Villa Avenue; cost, $5,600.

No. 332 East Forty-eighth Street, four-story brick factory, by Elizabeth Klingler of 230 Chrystie Street; cost, $9,500.

Madison Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, two five-story brick tenements, by Theodore A. Cordier of 453 East Eighty-sixth Street; cost, $28,000.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 50.7 feet north of One Hundred and Eighth Street, three five-story brick flats, by M. & M. Ottinger of 20 East Seventieth Street; cost, $54,000.

Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street, five-story brick flat, by Charles Buek of 294 Columbus Avenue; cost, $65,000.

No. 158 West Twenty-second Street, by Chris Postera, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 24 and 26 Jane Street, by James A. Lowe, alterations to two five-story brick tenements and stores; cost, $2,000.

Riverdale Lane, south side, 100 feet east of Riverdale Avenue, by M. L. R. Goodridge, alterations to three-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

No. 28 Bowery, by Simon Herrman, alterations to four-story brick hotel; cost, $1,200.

Freeman Street, north side, 100 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, by John Hoffen, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 65 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, by Jacob D. Blume, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,800.

No. 2,313 Third Avenue, by Joseph Kahn, alterations to one-story brick store; cost, $600.

No. 106 West One Hundred and Third Street, by James Faraher, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost $155.

No. 44 West Thirty-fourth Street, by William C. Adams, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 34 Park Row, by Herbert B. Turner, alterations to four six-story store and office buildings, brick; cost, $12,000.

No. 425 East Seventy-first Street, by Caroline Ablaas, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $9,000.

No. 432 East Seventy-third Street, by Joseph Havae, alterations to five-story brick flat; cost, $1,250.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Hiram Williams, at $5,200, the three-and-one-half and four story frame dwellings 1,248 to 1,252 Bushwick Avenue, 38.2 by 95. To Margaret Harris, plaintiff, at $500, he sold the lot, 20 by 109, on the east side of Fifteenth Street, 145 feet north of Mermaid Avenue. To William J. Carr, as receiver, plaintiff, he sold the five two-story and basement frame dwellings on the south side of Hegeman Avenue, 20 feet east of Snedeker Avenue, 80 by 90, at $2,975. To David A. Mitchell, at $7,160, he sold the southwest corner of Bushwick Avenue and Jackson Street, 26.11 by 105 by 25 by 115, with three-story brick store building in front and two-story frame dwelling in rear. To Jane L. Smith, plaintiff, at $2,500, he sold the two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame building in rear at 153 Ashford Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. John F. James & Son sold, at $1,550 each, the two three-story and basement brick dwellings 167 and 169 Twenty-third Street, each 12.6 by 100. They also sold 171 Twenty-third Street, 22 by 100, at $2,650.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 19.

45TH ST, n s, 128 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Valentine Pressler, ex $1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 34 ft n of 91st St, 16.8x70; Robert Hahne and others to Katharine C. McIntyre... 14,750
60TH ST, 114 East; Leon A. Adler, executor of Caroline Adler, (deceased,) to Sarah E. Deane... 22,500
1ST AV, w s, 100.10 ft s of 116th St, 20x73; Isaac Hoffman and wife to Mayer Hymes... 11,500
PLEASANT TWL, e s, 50 ft s of 122d St, 25.4x irregular; Bridget Barrett and others to Ellen H. Barrett... 1
PARK AV, s w corner of 116th St, 125x90x irregular; Robert D. Murray, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York... 167,250
187TH ST, n e corner of Wadsworth Av, (prop,) 100x94.10x189.9 to 188th St x200; Elizabeth R. Carlin to Anton Welnig... 1
178TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; James Rowan and wife to Frank T. Kee, one-half part, omitted... ..
178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 100; James Calhoun and wife to James Rowan, ½ part... 1,750
166TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Audubon Av, 19x65; William C. Dredge to William C. Browning... 10
166TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x103.6x25.4x107.10; John Carl to William Carl... 4,125
ELTON AV, n e corner of 155th St, 50x100; Elizabeth H. Birss to Margaretta C. Gerken... 6,500
ESSEX ST, s e s, 20 ft s w of Houston St, 25x100; Winthrop A. Chandler and wife to Alida B. Chandler... 20,000
29TH ST, 121 West; Sarah Offner to William P. Dixon... 10,000
25TH ST, 40 and 42 East; Charles G. and William C. Martin and wives to Thomas Dooner... 1
4TH AV, s e corner of 16th St, 20x125; the Singer Manufacturing Company to Townsend B. Baldwin, executor, Robert J. Dillon, all titles, &c... 100,485
27TH ST, s s, 106.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; William R. Wilson and wife to Frances E. Morris... 22,000
38TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; John D. Karst, Jr., and wife to Josephine A. Johnson, omitted... ..
25TH ST, 40 and 42 East; Thomas Dooner to Charles G., Wiliam C., and F. B. Martin... 1
28TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9; the executors of Joseph P. Baker to Frank H. Dodd... 1
29TH ST, 215 West, 226 West, and other property; Josephine A. Johnson to John D. Karst, Jr... 1
34TH ST, 143 West; Rosa R. Stratton to Rosa Harris... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.1 ft s of 85th St, 27.1x100; Margaret Dreyer to Annie McDaniels... 43,500
52D ST, s s, 317.1 ft w of 8th Av, 102.11x100.5x94.5x100.9; John L. Brower, executor John L. Brower, deceased, to James A. Stryker... 25
WEST END AV, n e corner of 79th St, 102.2x125; Harrie A. Quackenbush to Lambert Suydam... 6,000
77TH ST, 110 West; Edward W. Crouch to Rose E. Merrill... 1
SAME PROPERTY; same to Louisa J. Hutchinson... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 83.2 ft s of 78th St, 19x104.3; Egbert E. Simonson to Joseph E. Weed... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph E. Weed to Armintha Merritt... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 67.2 ft s of 78th St, 16x87.3x irregular; Egbert C. Simonson to same... 1
UNNAMED street, between Union Av and St. John's College, n e s, 50x150, Lot 211, map of Powell farm; Edward J. McGuire and wife to St. John's College, Fordham... 1
61ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25 x100.5; William E. Finn and wife to Henry Tonyan... 100
77TH ST, 110 West; Edward W. Crouch to John D. Crouch, 1-5 part... 1
SAME PROPERTY; same to Harriet A. Crouch, 1-5 part... ..
70TH ST, n s, 486.2 ft n of Amsterdam Av, 19.5x100.5; Joseph A. Thompson, referee, to Estelle Hasberg... 20,900
146TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Alice M. Holland to Hartley Haigh... 13,000
ELTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 155th St, 50x100; Elizabeth H. Birss to Rosa B. Seabold... 4,400
UNION AV, s w corner of 169th St, 77.10x irregular; executrix of Henrietta Barnum to R. Wake Barnum. 3,800
165TH ST, n s, 145.5 ft e of Boston Road, 16.4x irregular; Charles Pitchie and wife to George Chappell... 4,500
CAMBRELLING AV, w s, 100 ft n of Bayard St, 50x87.6; Christina A. Brifddle to Charles Pitchie... 2,500
92D ST, n s, 144 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.8; Charles I. Freeman and wife to Vestiana I. Freeman... 1
69TH ST, 116 West; Emma A. Van Saun to Henry Dale... 10
WORTH ST, 26; Henry Lesinsky and wife to Eugene Sondheim... 15,000
179TH ST, n s, 64 ft w of 3d Av, 26x 84.6x25x108; Michael J. Keane to John Somers... 3,500
10TH AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x 75; Mary J. Vogler to Rudolph L. Schaefer and another... 2,400
45TH ST, n s, 128 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Valentine Pressler, exchange property and... 1
BOULEVARD, w s, 25.7 ft n of 91st St, 24.8x100.3; Thomas F. Dougherty to Patrick Dougherty... 1
WILLETT ST, 8; Idel Fox and another to Isaac Fox... 35,050
97TH ST, n s, 196 ft e of 10th Av, 17x100.11; Charles D. Marvin to Thomas Marvin... 5,000
MACDOUGAL ST, s w corner of West Washington Place, 55x44x irregular; Henry C. Meyer and another, to Ashford Company, (a corporation)... 1
FRONT ST, 24, and 109 and 111 Broad St; Herman Wronkow and wife to Charles Althof... 90,000
ESSEX ST, 42; Isaac Hoffman and wife to Mayer Hymes... 31,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLHAUS, Nicholas, and wife to Sara Bruglere; 27 Avenue D, 3 years... $4,000
BROWN, Harnett W., to Effingham Maynard; 110 East 40th St, 2 years. 5,000
BALDWIN, Townsend, executor and trustee, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; s e corner of 4th Av and 16th St, 5 years... 100,000
BIXBY, Francis M., and wife to F. M. Bixby, Jr; n s of 118th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year... 2,000
BINGHAM, William H., and others to Murray & Hill; s s of 118th St, 360 ft w of 5th Av, demand... 6,800
CHAPPELL, George, and wife to Jewelers' Building and Loan Association; n s of 165th St, 145.5 ft e of Boston Road, installments... 2,750
CLARK, Sarah A., to Henry E. Pierrepont and another, executors and trustees; s s of Canal St, 25.11 ft e of Church St, 5 years... 75,000
DABROWSKI, Ignaz, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 165th St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years... 3,300
DODD, Frank H., to Daniel F. Appleton and others, executors; n s of 28th St, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years. 129,200
DOONER, Thomas, to Henry A. C. Taylor; s s of 25th St, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year... 150,000
DWYER, John, and wife, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 220 East 68th St, 3 years... 7,500
GEISENHEIMER, Joseph, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Funct; e s of 3d Av, 20.1 ft n of 59th St, 5 years... 90,000
HASBERG, Estelle, to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 70th St, 486.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years... 16,000
HAMILTON, John, and wife to Peter McGrane, Jr., and others; n s of 36th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years... $16,000
HOE, Olivia P., to John A. Brown, Jr.; 150 West 86th St, 3 years... 25,000
HIGMAN, Philip, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 48 and 50 West 90th St, demand... 30,000
HAWKES, Richard W., to Wm. Stone; n s 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand... 3,000
HENNESSEY, Daniel, to the Trustees of Lenox Library; n s of 82d St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years... 45,000
SAME to same; n s of 82d St, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years... 45,000
HUMPHREYS, Robert E., to H. V. Ogden; n e cor of Vanderbilt Av and 187th St, demand... 500
SAME to Edward A. O'Brien; same property, 1 year... 225
HARRIS, Rosa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 144 West 34th St, 1 year... 45,000
HAYDEN, Brace, and wife to the German Savings Bank; s s of 70th St, 116 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year. 2,500
JOHNSON, Josephine A., to John D. Karst, Jr., s s of 38th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years... 8,000
KEE, Frank T., and wife to H. B. Acker, guardian; s s of 173d St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year... 750
SAME to same; same property, 1 year... 1,250
KEARNEY, Peter, to John Curry, 62 and 64 East 100th St, note... 1,000
SAME to Ellen Kane; s s of 109th St, 204 ft w of 4th Av, (2 mortgages), 1 and 5 years... 17,000
LANGUTH, Richard, and wife to Minnie Nicolai, as guardian; 323 West 37th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)... 5,500
LIVINGSTON, William, and wife to John S. Huyler; n s of 35th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, demand... 3,100
McKIBBEN, Samuel, and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n s of 35th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year... 8,500
MERRITT, Armentha, to F. M. Jencks; s e corner of West End Av and 78th St, demand... 20,000
MACK, Arthur K., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n e corner of Madison Av and 63d St, 5 years... 10,000
MOORE, Marian E., to James Murray and another; n s of 147th St, 525 ft w of 7th Av, installments... 1,400
McNENICE, Alexander, and wife to Charles C. Murphy; s w corner of 118th St and 6th Av, demand... 1,000
McINTYRE, Katharine C., to Robert Holme and another; e s of Lexington Av, 54 ft n of 91st St, 5 years 12,250
MARSCHING, John, and others to Union Trust Company, New-York; n e corner of Columbus Av and 92d St, 5 years... 75,000
MORAN, Adam, and wife to Theresa Hughes; e s of Avenue A, 52.2 ft n of 63d St, 1 year... 5,000
MORRIS, John G., to W. S. Burt; 34 Stanton St, demand... 15,000
NOULETTE, Maggie, to Rosemarie Campbell; s s of 154th St, 400 ft e of Southern Blvd, 5 years... 1,700
OSTERBURG, Andrew, and another to New-York Co-operative Building & Loan Association; e s of Cambreleng St, 307.2 ft s of Pelham Av, installs... 1,250
ODELL, William H., to S. V. Odell; e s of 2d Av, 327 ft n of High Bridge St, 3 years... 3,000
PETCHIE, Charles, and wife to Jewelers' Building and Loan Association; w s of Cambreleng Av, 100 ft n of Bayard St, 3 mortgages, installments... 7,250
ROSENTHAL, Morris, to A. O. Brigg and another, executors; s s of Broome St, 80 ft e of Ridge St, 5 years... 7,000
REILLY, Ella F., to Anna E. Wilson; n s of 150th St, 250 ft w of St. Nicholas Place, 1 year... 500
SEABOLD, Rosie B., to Elizabeth H. Birss; e s of Elton Av, 50 ft n of 155th St, 3 years... 3,000
STOUDER, Charlotte, to Harlem Savings Bank; s e of Second Place, 350 ft w of Grove Av, 1 year... 3,000
SPENCER, Robert R., and wife to Gee Spencer; s s of 181st St, 25 ft e of Creston Av, 3 years... 1,300
SOMERS, John, to Michael J. Keane; n s of 179th St, 64 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years... 2,500
STRIKER, James A., and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 52d St, 317.1 ft w of 8th Av, 4 mortgages, 1 year... 28,000
STEIN, Joseph, and another to Foster & Bial; s w corner 6th Av and 24th St, lease... 20,000
SABEL, Sigmond, and wife to Louis Jacobson; 406 East 114th St, 1 year. 1,500
THE UNION REFORMED CHURCH OF HIGH BRIDGE to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner Bremer Av and Union St, 1 year... 3,000
THE NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e s of Sedgwick Av, n corner of Riverview Terrace, 24th Ward, 8 years... 24,000
WYNKOOP, Francis E., to Rachel White; s of 7th Av, 53.3 ft s of 128th St, 1 year... 2,000
WALSH, Ellen, and another to G. L. Dashwood; e s of Old Albany Post Road, 829.5 ft n of Bailey Av, 3 years... 1,150
WEED, Joseph E., to Mary E. Brinckerhoff; e s of West End Av, 83.2 ft s of 78th St, 5 years... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWEN, Augusta F., to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 1
BIXBY, Francis M., Jr., to A. B. Wyckoff... 2,000
BUTLER, Prescott H., to P. H. Butler, guardian, and others, (seven assignments)... 120,000
COWEN, Newman, executor, to Minnie Rinaldo, (two assignments)... 26,000
COHEN, Jacob, to the State Bank.. 1
HODSON, James, to E. G. Williams & Co... 1
HOCH, Frederick, to Christian Reyher, (two assignments)... 9,000
ISAACS, Morris, to Callman Rouse. 5,000
LAWSON, Daniel D., and another to Frederick G. Moore... 1
O'MEARA, Wilson M., trustee, to S. H. Powell... 7,192
ROSE, William R., to Abraham Stelnam... 1
ROCHESTER, Roswell H., trustee, to Charles H. H. Piffard, (two assignments)... 2
STIFLER, Sanford B., to Alter Millbauer... 5,000
SCHLOSSER, Barbara, to Caroline Keller... 3,000
TONYAN, Henry, to William E. Finn. 2,000
TITLE Guaranee and Trust Company to Mary J. Lounsberry... 5,000
VA NALST, Harriet H., to Daniel Rosenbaum... 4,500
VINGUT, George T., guardian, to Augusta F. Bowen... 1

Recorded Leases.

BAUM, Harris and David, to Max Sprung; 232 Delancey Street, 5 1-12 years... $1,020 and $1,080
BROOKS, Maria E., to Kavy Rosansky; 285 Madison Street, 5 years 650
CORMACK, Mary L., and other to Katie Most; 159 Chrystie Street; also rear, 10 years and 2 months... 2,000
HART, Frieda, to Henry C. Zimmerman; 405-407 West 29th St, 10 years and one month... 2,300
ZIMMERMAN, Henry C., to Frieda Hart; same property, assignment of lease... 30,000
HALSEY, Maria, Edwin W. Halsey; 289 East Broadway, 10 years.. 1
KOSTER, John, and Albert Bial to Jacob Stein and another; 389 6th Av, 12 years, ... $4,500 and 5,500
SCHUFER, Louisa, to Charles Cassel; store, 532 East 55th St, 5 years. 360
SULLIVAN, Jeremiah, to William Hueg; store, &c., 316 East 27th St, 3 years and 7 months... 420
REEVES, John, to Patrick McCann; 205 Thompson St, store, &c., 5 years. 660
KLINGER, Sarah, to Bernard Gordon; store, 132 Henry St, 3 years.. 660

Lis Pendens.

50TH ST, s s, 128.2 ft e of 11th Av, 31.1 ft front; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, against Rosalie Steinhardt and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)
60TH ST, s s, 158.8 ft e of 11th Av, 15 ft front; Horace Porter and others, trustees, against same (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WEBSTER AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of Scott Av, 25 ft front; Joseph Calamari against John Tarmonio and others (action to declare deed void.)
2D AV and 64TH ST, n e cor 3d Av, Nos. 1,097 to 1,103; New-York and Long Island Bridge Company against Patrick Skelly and others (action to acquire title.)
SOUTH ST, 202 to 205; Emily A. Thorn against Eva Kaye and others (partition.)
102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; Henry Gundlach against Cecilia McKenna and others (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
5TH AV, 12; Anna L. Foor against James Cogan and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)
FITCH ST and MYRTLE AV, s w corner; Millard F. Smith against John Besson and others (partition.)
LINDEN AV, s s, 403.2 ft n e of Devoe St, 37.7 ft front; Orchard and Highbridge intersection; Elizabeth S. Du Flon against Bridget A. Lennon (foreclosure of mortgage.)
TAYLOR AV, n e s, adjoins Lot 155, 100x 100; John L. Anderson against Jeanette C. Coghlan and others (partition.)
WOOSTER ST, 199; Export Lumber Company against David Boyd and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)
11TH ST, n s, 309 ft e of 6th Av, 24 ft front; Hugo A. Mack against John J. Crawford and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MAIN ST, e s, 170 ft s of Clover St, 25 ft front; George N. Manchester against Lawrence E. Blake, contractor... $164
187TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125 ft front; James Flanagan against John Beaudet, owner and contractor... 1,200
SAME PROPERTY; John Best against same... 370
BROADWAY, 369; William Buess against H. B. Alexander Company, owners; Frederick A. Greenough, contractor... 318
3D AV and 79TH ST, n w corner; Leonard G. Kirk against Oscar T. Marshall, owner; Samuel A. Thompson, contractor... 318
VYSE AV, n w s, 75 ft n e of Charlotte Pl, 25 ft front; Isabella M. Burton against Patrick McManus, owner; John Maloy, contractor... 412

PRESIDENTIAL REAPPOINTMENTS

Men Whose Nominations Failed of Confirmation Get Their Posts After All.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President has reappointed to office all but seven persons of about a score whose nominations were not acted on by the Senate. Of six persons whose nominations were rejected he has reappointed one, and appointed another candidate in place of a Postmaster who failed of confirmation. Those whose nominations were rejected, and in whose places no appointments have been made, are William M. Campbell, United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota; A. Augustus Healy, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York; Henry P. Kitfield, Collector of Customs for the District of Gloucester, Mass., and James Walling, Postmaster at Victor, N. Y.

The President to-day appointed as Postmasters Robert Kennedy, at Pleasanton, Kan.; Alfred D. Tinsley, at Sioux Falls, S. D., and Patrick Burns, at Raritan, N. J.

Just before the President left Washington on his outing, he reappointed Mr. Tinsley to be Postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., Tinsley having been rejected by a vote of 42 to 13 by the Senate during the closing hours of the last session. The commission was not signed, however, by the President until to-day, and this accounts for the second reappointment of the nominee. The reappointment of Tinsley will, it is said, precipitate an exciting executive debate in the Senate upon the reassembling of Congress in December.

Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day is Matthew Davison, Jr., of High View, N. Y.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY DECORATIONS

A Number of Artists Have Already Received Commissions.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The decoration of the Congressional Library, which is to be when completed the finest and most costly building of its kind in the world, will be commenced next Summer. Those in charge of the building have commissioned a number of artists to submit designs.

Blashfield of New-York has been commissioned to paint a picture in the crown of the dome and another in the crown of the lantern.

La Farge has been commissioned to make two mural paintings. Vedder will do the work on the walls in the main entrance hall. Carl Guthers will make seven pictures in the ceiling of one of the reading rooms.

Other artists who have received commissions are Edwin Simmons, George W. Maynard, William L. Dodge, and Kenyon Cox. Each artist is left to select his own designs.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A MOST ELIGIBLE AND CHARMING

RIVERSIDE DRIVE PLOT

for sale; on 113th St., adjacent to corner of, and overlooking, Riverside Drive; four full lots, 100x100 feet. Apply to HALL J. HOW & CO., 171 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

BUILDERS' LOANS.

We have a large quantity of funds for Builders' Loans, at low rates.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 WALL ST.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,

for cash, or might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—In 23d and 24th Wards, store property, small houses for one and two families, and flats; good lots for builders. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

A.—WANTED—Half pier, or bulkhead, with five lots, 23d to 90th St., North or East River. Write CUBA, care of T. A. Thorne, 7 Pine St.

AVENUE STORE AND FLAT PROPERTY wanted; also good lots, in 12th and 19th Wards. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

Long Island Property.

AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Houses, farms, and villa property to let and for sale. D. MASTER, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, N. Y.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO LET, ON UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE, By ANSON PHELPS STOKES, two

ADIRONDACK CAMPS,

One large one on Birch Island, with farm buildings on the mainland, and a smaller one on Pearl Island; both fully furnished. Apply to Manager, Stokes Building, 47 Cedar St., New-York.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, March 21, 1895

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

By order of Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., sole surviving executor of the late JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, dec'd,

THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE

25 Park Av.,

Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Four-story and basement brownstone; size, 24.8x 50x80.

Map and particulars of HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St., or Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt St. (4,682.)

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE of VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1895, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE STATE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, ADMINISTRATOR C. T. A. OF EDWARD H. HESDRA, deceased, the three and four-story brick and frame Buildings and Lots,

NOS. 212, 213 AND 215 SULLIVAN ST., and NO. 103 MACDOUGAL ST., near Bleecker St.

Maps, &c., at the office of MESSRS. STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS, No. 15 Broad St., and of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1895, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, the extra well built four-story high-stoop brownstone-front Dwelling, with dining-room extension and lot, NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.; Lot 25x98 feet 9 inches.

Permits at the office of the auctioneers, 24 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on **TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1895,** at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, By order of Heirs, to close an estate, The 5-story brick tenement, with lot, **NO. 427 WEST 36TH ST.** Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

One-half of all the vacant offices in the MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING were rented by us within the last two weeks.

N. W. Corner Broadway and Duane St. **(THE FINEST OFFICE BUILDING ON BROADWAY.)**

A few very desirable offices can now be secured.

Apply to

James L. Libby & Son,

AGENTS,

OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES, or Down-Town Office, 69 Liberty St.

POTTER BUILDING.

Offices to let at half price. Large offices from $250 to $375. Apply to H. S. SWORDS, Room 54.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,

4th Av. and 22d St.

TWO STORES TO LET.

Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c. Studios with proper light. Building fire-proof. Elevators, steam heat, and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge. Apply on the premises.

CHOICE STORES, OFFICES, AND FLOORS for manufacturing purposes, either fronting or near City Hall Square; moderate rent. Apply office of GEORGE MUNRO, 245 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,

57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.

Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the

Week, Month, or Year.

With or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET handsomely-furnished apartment. Martin, 200 West 57th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC."

CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.

Entrance 7 W. 26th St.

Two desirable suites, two rooms and bath each, to let; also single room furnished.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or

United States Mortgage Company,

59 Cedar St.,

Agent and Attorney for Owner.

"THE CENTRAL,"

68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.

Corner apartment, facing square, seven rooms and bath; all light;

PAVEY BILL ADVOCATES

Reasons Given Why the Measure Should Become a Law.

VALUE OF WORKHOUSE LABOR

Opinions For and Against the Advisability of Dividing the Department of Charities and Correction.

It appears to be the almost unanimous opinion of medical men connected with city charitable institutions that the Pavey bill, dividing the duties of the Charity Commissioner and the Commissioner of Correction, should become a law.

Most of them are reluctant to express their views for publication, but when the Pavey bill, the O'Connor bill, and all other measures affecting the control of public charities come up for a hearing before Mayor Strong, there will be an abundance of testimony in favor of committing all insane people to the care of the State, without interference from city authorities, and of dividing the responsibilities of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Opinions expressed on both sides of this controversy in The New-York Times have aroused lively interest. Friends of the Commissioners insist that they have accomplished all that it is possible for them to do with the money furnished by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Advocates of the Pavey bill assert that the appropriations have been restricted mainly from lack of confidence in the present Charity Commissioners, and that plenty of money will be forthcoming if assurance is given that it will be judiciously expended.

Increased Cost Essential.

Physicians connected with the medical boards of the city hospitals do not attach much importance to estimates given for increased cost in rough work for service now rendered by inmates of the workhouse and penitentiary. They insist that improved service in all public hospitals and institutions is essential at any cost, and that it can be best brought about by placing prisoners committed to the workhouse and penitentiary and charity people under separate supervision.

Dr. McDonald, who manages all the people committed to his care on Ward's Island, independent of workhouse or penitentiary help, says that the number of "days' labor" given by Wardens Pillsbury and Dunphy are merely figurative. He believes that if the people in the workhouse were really compelled to work in their own territory, instead of getting transferred to other city institutions, where they are neither required nor desired, the supply of such help would consistently approach the demand for it.

Dr. Le Boutillier's View.

In talking over the matter yesterday with a reporter for The New-York Times Dr. Le Boutillier, 49 West Fiftieth Street, said: "From my experience in the workhouse and the hospitals connected with it, I am convinced that the passage of the Pavey bill would be of great benefit. More money would, of course, be required to carry it out. But I think that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be willing to grant an increased apportionment to separate Commissioners as specified in the Pavey bill, while they would not be willing to grant it to the Board of Charities and Correction, as it is conducted.

"I do not understand that there is any limit within reason to the supply of money furnished for the care of the insane and the indigent, provided this money is judiciously expended.

"The trouble hitherto seems to have been a lack of public confidence in the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Workhouse Help a Nuisance.

"I quite agree with Dr. McDonald and with Dr. Van Santvoord that workhouse help is a nuisance. You never can depend on the people sent to you. Nearly all of them are dissolute and dissipated. Still, I belive that under the Pavey bill the services of most of the people committed to Warden Dunphy's care may be utilized to advantage.

"The main trouble is that under the present system workhouse people are not compelled to work. I have seen fifty workhouse men hauling a two-wheeled wagon with five workhouse men seated on top of it as ballast. As a matter of fact, Warden Dunphy has not enough work to give his men to do unless he places them on the same plane as penitentiary prisoners.

"The very moment that people committed to the workhouse begin to understand they really have got to work, and not be farmed out for soft jobs in other charitable institutions under control of the city, commitments to the workhouse will decrease.

"My experience as medical adviser in the workhouse was not a very long one, but it was sufficient to convince me that there was a great deal of misdirected energy in the management of that institution, and that a division of the responsibilities as suggested by the Pavey bill would be wise and ultimately economical. All reforms cost money, but it seems to me that the estimated cost of this particular reform has been exaggerated."

The Objections to the Bill.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, said, in speaking of the opposition to the Pavey bill:

"It is evidently the policy of the opponents of the Pavey bill providing for the division of the Department of Charities and Correction, to raise a hue and cry about one or two incidental matters, and thus to obscure the real points at issue, and withdraw the attention of the public from the discreditable condition of the institutions under its charge, which demands radical treatment.

"The objections which are raised by two of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and by some of their employes, to the Pavey bill may all be summed up in these two:

"1. It is alleged that the bill will interfere with the employment of workhouse prisoners in the hospitals and asylums.

"2. It is stated as their opinion that the passage of the bill would greatly increase the annual cost of maintaining the department.

No Inmate Need Be Idle.

"It is evident, however, that those who raise these objections are not familiar with the provisions of the bill or do not wish to meet the issues which it raises. It has been pointed out over and over again that the Pavey bill distinctly and specifically provides for the continuance of the custom of employing workhouse inmates in and about the charitable institutions, except that they may not be employed upon the wards of the hospitals.

"As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of the 831 workhouse helpers now employed in and about the charitable institutions are employed upon the hospital wards. We believe that no one has ventured to suggest that the discontinuance of this custom would not be in the interest of justice and humanity.

"As a matter of fact, there is plenty of work to be done in connection with the grounds and buildings of the charitable institutions to employ for many years to come all workhouse helpers available for that purpose, and not a single inmate of any correctional institution would need to remain in idleness as the result of the passage of the Pavey bill.

An Objection Without Force.

"The objection that such employment of Workhouse prisoners is permissive, and not mandatory, under the provisions of the bill, is without force. There can be no possible doubt as to the willingness and anxiety of the two Commissioners to utilize the Workhouse help in this manner. Certainly the Commissioner of Correction will be desirous of having the Workhouse convicts employed continuously, and, should the Commissioner of Charities not desire their assistance, he could easily be brought to terms by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which would undoubtedly refuse appropriations for paid helpers if Workhouse help were available.

To Increase Appropriations.

"The estimates made by the various officials of the Department of Charities and Correction as to the increase in the annual cost of administering the institutions if the charitable are separated from the correctional institutions, vary from $100,000 to $1,000,000, and an attempt seems to be made to create the impression that this additional expenditure is unnecessary, and would bring no corresponding benefit.

"As a matter of fact, one of the objects of the Pavey bill is to increase, if possible, the appropriations made for the hospitals and asylums. In this connection, it is interesting to recall the words of Commissioner Porter after the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused, last October, to increase the appropriations for the charitable institutions. He is quoted as saying:

"'We have to take care of 18,000 people. Our needs are absolute—absolute, you understand. We are doing it all now on an average per capita cost or allowance of 29.96 cents. All we ask is an increase to an average of 32 cents. This is inclusive of salaries, of everything connected with the maintenance of the Charities Department. The Correction Division gets more already. * * * Why, then, should we be met by peremptory refusal, such as we get from the Mayor—I mean the Board—who says: "Well, you don't get it, that's all," or, "You can get along as you did last year." We didn't get along last year. That you you know, and the public knows, and the Mayor ought to know. Why this policy is adopted I cannot explain.'"

"Economy," suggested the reporter.

"But it isn't economy; it is folly; it is, at least, very bad economy."

No Unnecessary Expense.

"Has there been, or will there be, any improvement in the condition of the Almshouse and Workhouse on Blackwell's Island?" was asked.

"No, how can there be? The claim that the Pavey bill will cause any unnecessary expense for administrative purposes and for machinery is without foundation. Aside from the slight expense involved in replacing workhouse helpers in the wards of the hospitals by about one-third the number of paid helpers, the only additional expense, if any, which the Pavey bill will make necessary will arise from the division of the central office.

"For the purposes of the central office, there will need to be, it is true, two sets of machinery. But it must be remembered that while the present office is sufficient for a department containing 16,000 inmates, the office of the Commissioner of Charities will have to do with only 5,800 inmates, (assuming that the insane are turned over to the State,) while the Department of Correction will have the oversight of only 4,500 inmates.

"As the total expense of maintaining the present central office and of operating the steamboats and maintaining the stables and all other expenses which are for the benefit of the department as a whole amounts to only about $100,000, it is evident that the increased cost incurred in this connection, if any, would be very slight.

The Great Question.

"It has been stated by several who have been interviewed on the subject, that the separation of charities from the correctional institutions is desirable, but that it will take time to bring the change about. To this objection it need only be stated that the Pavey bill allows a year for arranging the plan for the division of the department, and that the actual division of the administration would not take effect until Jan. 1, 1896.

"But the great question, after all, in connection with the Pavey bill, is not whether administrative expenses will be slightly increased or not, or whether a different employment will need to be provided for a few workhouse prisoners, but whether the thousands of inmates of the hospitals and asylums belonging to this city shall continue to live under conditions which are a standing disgrace.

"The fact that the standard of care of the insane and of the destitute of this city is wretchedly inadequate cannot be denied. It is unnecessary to make anw new catalogue of the shortcomings and failures of this department, or to inquire as to how much of the responsibility rests upon the Commissioners and how much upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. As Commissioner Porter has well said, to continue existing conditions is not 'economy'; it is 'folly.' It is more than that. It is inhumanity and gross injustice on the part of the city toward its helpless dependents.

Unsanitary Buildings.

"To give some idea of the conditions under which the unfortunate inmates of the charitable institutions are living, we quote from a report of a recent visit. This is but one of many similar instances which might be reported:

"In none of the institutions under the charge of the department does order and cleanliness prevail to a greater extent than in the hospitals for sick children on Randall's Island. But against defective and unsanitary buildings, Superintendents are powerless. In the reception ward of the Children's Hospital the air was particularly offensive. This was sufficiently accounted for by the condition of the closets adjoining the wards.

"The old sink system, condemned in the other wards long ago, is still in use, and the sinks are in a most filthy condition. For at least three weeks there has been a leak from the sink of the third floor, and the board ceiling of the second floor is becoming saturated with the droppings from above. These two closets are quite large rooms, opening into the two wards. The doors are always open, and, to all intents and purposes, they form a part of the wards in which the children sleep and live, and which they rarely leave.

New Buildings Defective.

"Should it be suggested that this is an old building, we would call attention to the condition of the new buildings for the insane erected at Central Islip and Ward's Island during the last three years. These buildings are so defective in construction as to be unfit for use even before they are occupied. In no less than thirty of the rooms in the new pavilion on Ward's Island the roofs already leak badly, so much so that pails placed on the floor to catch the water must be emptied frequently whenever there is a rainstorm.

"In some cases the rooms had to be deserted and two beds placed in rooms intended for but one. Gaping floors, warped and cracked doors, imperfect joints, and cracked ceilings abound, both here and at Central Islip. In one of the new buildings at Central Islip, where the lavatory was being used by patients a few days since, the cement floor broke under their weight. They suffered no serious injury, however, for underneath the cement, which varied from a half inch to an inch in thickness, there was a bed of shavings and other refuse.

"Evidently, when the woodwork of the building was completed the refuse and débris had been dumped here, and over this foundation the cement floor had been laid. Those who fear the additional expense to be incurred by the Pavey bill would do well to consider the loss to the city through such failures to secure the proper enforcement of contracts. Such a state of things as this could hardly be possible under a single Commissioner in charge of a small number of institutions and solely responsible for their management.

Additional Expense Warranted.

"Who can doubt that these glaring defects both in failing to repair old buildings and in improper construction of new ones are largely due to the fact that these are but two or three of the twenty-five institutions under the charge of the three Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and that no one of the Commissioners in particular can be held directly responsible for the existence and continuance of these conditions? Facts such as these should determine the fate of the Pavey bill.

"If the passage of this bill will assist in securing more adequate appropriations for the care of the sick, the destitute, and the helpless; if it will insure decent and sanitary surroundings for sick children and infants; if it will protect the city from loss and its wards from suffering through the delay or non-fulfillment of contracts, we can well afford to incur some slight additional expense, if necessary, and to provide accommodations at the workhouse (as we should have done long ago) for all the criminals, vagrants, drunkards, and rounders who are committed to that institution."

RECEIVER WANTED FOR EXINER & CO.

Dissensions in the Tailoring Establishment.

An application for the appointment of a receiver for the corporation of Exiner & Co., which manufactures women's tailor-made costumes, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, came up yesterday before Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Zacharias Exiner, after whom the corporation was named, has retired from it and established a separate business at 8 East Twenty-eighth Street.

The application for the appointment of a receiver was made by Theodore R. Hostetter of Pittsburg, the patent-medicine man. His son-in-law, C. H. Tew, is the President and Treasurer of the company, and Mr. Hostetter loaned $2,500 to the concern.

Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for Exiner, opposed the appointment of Mr. Tew, or of the Secretary, Mr. Eddy, and wanted the court to select a receiver. Samuel D. Levy, for Mr. Hostetter, said that Exiner represented only 10 per cent. of the capital of the concern. The case was postponed until to-day in order to enable Mr. Shearn to prepare an affidavit in the matter.

The liabilities of the concern are not very extensive, but, owing to Mr. Exiner's having established a separate business under his own name, and to internal dissensions, it was decided to wind up the business.

DISCHARGING CARGOES AFTER SUNSET

Collector Kilbreth's Mission to Washington—Passengers May Profit.

Collector Kilbreth's visit to Washington to arrange with the Treasury Department a plan to simplify the discharge of cargoes of vessels reaching this port after sunset is intended to end a long standing annoyance.

The rules have forbidden the release of goods at night, and passengers have always had to wait until the following day for this formality. For a long time the customs officials here have favored a change in the rule by which inconvenience to passengers might be avoided. They were not disposed to burden themselves by turning night into day with work on general cargoes, but they have been quite willing to inspect the luggage of passengers at night.

Consular inspection at ports of departure, as was proposed in Congress, had no advocates in the Custom House, because it was felt that since final responsibility would fall here, a consular seal would not obviate the necessity of further inspection here.

Collector Kilbreth will try to persuade the department that the easy and practical way to abate the nuisance will be by authorizing night inspection, to be limited to goods that should be promptly released.

EX-MARSHAL COHEN'S APPLICATION

Quoted as Threatening to Kill Cohn, the Judge, and "Every One."

The hearing before Referee O. H. Sanderson, at 11 Wall Street, on the application of Morris W. Cohen for reinstatement as City Marshal ended yesterday. All argument in the matter will be heard by a court.

Cohen was removed three weeks ago upon a charge, preferred by Selig Cohn, that the Marshal had withheld $30 collected upon an execution in his (Cohn's) favor.

Cohn testified yesterday that Cohen, after he had been removed, asked him (the witness) to try to get him (the ex-Marshal) back into his old place, and said:

"If you don't help me, I will kill you, your lawyer, the Judge, and every one. I am not afraid."

Thomas B. Rombaut, a lawyer, stated that the ex-Marshal had admitted to him that he had done wrong; his lawyers had advised him badly.

When all the evidence was in, Cohen's lawyer began summing up, but the referee stopped him, saying his duty was merely to hear the testimony and report it to the court.

Has Sold Its Chicago Plant.

News reached the financial district yesterday afternoon that the United States Cordage Company had sold its Chicago plant to the Deering Cordage Company, which formerly owned and operated it.

President Sturgis of the United States Cordage Company confirmed the report, and said that his company would not construct another plant in Chicago. The plant now returned to its original operators was sold by them to the National Cordage Company. This sale conveyed the good will and machinery, but not the land, fee to which remained in the Deering Cordage Company. Machinery and good will are now conveyed back. The mill has a daily capacity of twenty-five tons of binding twine.

The Rev. David Martyn Expelled.

WESTBROOK, Me., March 19.—At the regular meeting of the Cumberland Association of Congregational Ministers, after an extended investigation of charges against the Rev. David Martyn, the resigned pastor of Warren Congregational Church, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, David Martyn has obtained a standing in this association and in our churches by continuous misrepresentation and confessed falsehood,

Resolved, That this association refuse any indorsement of recognition of said brother as worthy of confidence of Churches; and,

Resolved, That he hereby be expelled from the Cumberland Association and that copies of this resolution be furnished the press.

Will Name More Assistants.

Corporation Counsel Scott announced yesterday that on April 1 he will appoint William H. Rand an Assistant and Chase Mellen a Junior Assistant to the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Rand is a Democrat, and was recommended very strongly by many lawyers, and especially by members of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson and Wetmore & Jenner.

Mr. Mellen is a son-in-law of Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was recommended for appointment by the members of the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

DINNER OF THE UNITARIAN CLUB

Daniel Greenleaf Thompson's Paper on "The Return to the Spiritual"—Some of the Members Present.

A social meeting and dinner of the Unitarian Club was held at the St. Denis Hotel last evening. Twice a year the club meets formally at dinner, and there is always an interesting topic for discussion after the tables are cleared.

The attendance last night was particularly large, about one-third of the number being women. John A. Taylor, the President of the club, presided. Among those at the various tables were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. De Borden Wilmot, Daniel G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Swain, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bevin, Walter H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Knowlton, Dr. Edward Eggleston, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Salter, the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Faris, Francis H. Stoddard, the Rev. J. T. Bixby, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman H. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, the Rev. D. W. Morehouse, M. B. Bryant, Miss Bryant, W. C. Brigham, Percy D. Adams, Horatio Schroeder, Miss Schroeder, Miss Pinkham, W. W. Broper, Leopold Leo, and A. W. Jackson.

The speaking began about 9 o'clock. The paper of the evening was entitled, "The Return to the Spiritual," and was read by Daniel Greenleaf Thompson.

"The lesson of to-day," Mr. Thompson said, "alike for youth and for children of larger growth; for the ignorant and for the enlightened; for the workman and for the capitalist; for Socrates and his sages, and for Alcibiades and his young men about town, is to fix their attention upon the cloud on the mountain top, and to bow with awe before the stone tablets, as they are brought down with 'Thou Shalt' and 'Thou Shalt Not' traced upon them.

"It is not in noise, but in stillness, that power grows. It is not in striving, but in rest, that satisfaction is found. Work is necessary and good, but faith is broader and furnishes the stimulus to work."

The paper was discussed at length by Dr. Edward Eggleston, Walter H. Page, and Prof. Francis H. Stoddard.

BUSINESS IN THE RICE MARKET

Better Trade Reported—Demand and Supply for Different Grades.

Every condition of the rice market is reported as satisfactory both in strength and volume of business. There can be no question that confidence is supplanting distrust. Frequent and larger orders show that the hesitation incident to the hard times of the last two years is steadily and surely passing away. The movement covers all kinds and grades, more prominently, however, Carolina and Japan, which seem to be regarded as abnormally low and safe. Good selections of the former are growing scarce, and will be practically, if not entirely, out of the market long before the new crop can be made.

Advices from the South note that the Atlantic rice-growing States are commanding most of the call for domestic. The demand at New-Orleans, by reason of disproportionately high prices, is limited to the city or near-by region. Its stock of cleaned is steadily depleting, and without promise of enlargement, as but one mill is running, and it will close down at the end of the current week. Rough rice receivers still maintain fanciful ideas on their holdings, in spite of the presence of 150,000 bags in city warehouses and more or less at local centres in the rice-growing sections. With present ratio and limited area covered, the forward supply is far in excess of any possible call, and most of it will have to be carried over or prices promptly cut to a parity with Carolina and competing grades in foreign.

The cold and rainy weather has greatly interfered with preparations for the new crop, and seeding in the main will be several weeks later than usual. As to the outcome, however, experience of previous years has shown that succeeding favorable conditions ofttimes enables a late start to make an early finish.

All foreign styles are in good request at former figures. The supply of Japan has been renewed by the arrival of the Batoum, bringing 36,900 bags of rough. Most of the cargo has been sold, and millers says that the small balance on hand will be placed by the time it can be got ready for delivery. Forward business continues the feature in this particular style, and contracts are entered into for months to come. Advices from the far East note hardening conditions, on account of the recent advance in silver, and with lessening supply indications point toward higher prices on styles suitable for American markets.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts—Rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 716,355 sacks; last year, 1,073,115 sacks. Sales—Cleaned, (estimated,) 164,184 barrels; last year, 230,245 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts—Cleaned, 39,220 barrels; last year, 22,469 barrels; sales, 34,807 barrels; last year, 19,498 barrels.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President to-day pardoned W. H. Faucett, convicted in Arkansas of counterfeiting and sentenced to imprisonment for six months; also Blue Duck, an Indian, convicted in Arkansas of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He is reported as dying of consumption.

He refused a pardon in the case of Richard Eanes, convicted in Virginia of conspiracy—intimidating a United States witness.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Thomas G. Brown & Sons of New-York City, to manufacture and sell silverware; capital, $125,000. Directors—Thomas B. Brown and William A. Brown of New-York City, and William Schmauder, Jr., of Newark, N. J.

Electric Construction and Supply Company of New-York City; capital, $12,000. Directors—Arthur A. Lawrence and Charles F. Parmly of New-York City; W. S. Perry of Staten Island and Charles E. Rocap and Frank E. Kinsman of Plainfield, N. J.

Triola Manufacturing Company of Palmyra, Wayne County, to manufacture a hair-growing compound; capital, $1,500. Directors—Willard C. Page, Marvin J. Page and William G. Page of Penn Yan.

Stamford Printing and Publishing Company of Stamford, Delaware County, to publish the Stamford Recorder; capital, $4,000. Directors—S. E. Churchill, George H Hager, J. K. Grant, A. H. Butterfield, H. P. Hubbell, William Clark, E. A. Ackerley, J. H. Merchant, and John P. Grant of Stamford.

New-Hartford Water Company of Utica, to supply water for Utica, New-Hartford, and Whitestown; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. Lansing Jones, Sanford F. Sherman, and Peter Crewe of New-Hartford; Israel N. Terry, George E. Dunham, James S. Sherman, and Otto A. Meyer of Utica.

Thomas S. Murphy Company, to do a general bookbinding and printing business in Albany; capital, $3,600. Directors—T. S. Murphy, John Gray, Jr., and William Doane of Albany.

American Building Company of New-York City, to build buildings, improve land, &c.; capital, $5,000. Directors—John S. Silver, Edward F. Clegg, of New-York City, and Charles Pallister of New-Rochelle.

Anglo-American Cycle Fitting Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Theodore E. Smith, Joseph Friedenstein, W. B. Smith, and Charles N. Judson of Brooklyn, and G. A. Driggs of Waterbury, Conn.

The Saratoga County Fish and Game Protective Association. Trustees—William H. Bockes, James R. Gibbs, John A. Pearsall, John E. Hodgman, and James F. Swanick of Saratoga Springs.

BINGHAMTON BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED

The Outcome of the Failure of the Chenango Valley Bank.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 19.—County Judge Taylor L. Arms issued warrants this afternoon for the arrest of Tracy R. Morgan, cashier of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, and David L. Brownson, the President of that bank. The warrants were caused to be issued by Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck and Special Deputy McGowan, who are in the city to prosecute the wreckers of the savings bank.

The warrants were issued upon the oath and evidence furnished by Bank Examiner Philip H. Backus. Mr. Backus has been in control of the bank's affairs since its failure. He has repeatedly charged that there was a heavy defalcation in the bank, and recently accused the prosecuting attorney of refusing to present the evidence to the late Grand Jury.

The warrants for Morgan presented three separate charges—two of grand larceny and one of burglary in the third degree. Brownson is charged with burglary in the third degree only. The burglary charges are based on the effort of Morgan and Brownson to remove property from the bank on the night of Jan. 25 last, when they were intercepted by Detective Stephenson, and made to return the books and other property to the bank.

An Under Sheriff went to the home of Morgan, where he found Brownson. Brownson was taken into custody, but Morgan was in bed, and, although he was also placed under arrest, he was not taken before Judge Arms.

A special term of the County Court was held at 2:30 o'clock. Judge Arms fixed the bail in the larceny cases at $1,000 each, and in the burglary cases at $500, pending an examination to-morrow. The prisoners furnished the bonds.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliança, (letters must be directed "per Alliança";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Bermuda, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Bermuda.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 11:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Clement, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Clement.")

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SPECIAL TOUR
TO THE
WEST INDIES
AND SPANISH MAIN.
FIRST TRIP TO THE TROPICS OF THE NEW
ATLAS LINE
S. S. "ALLEGHANY,"
To leave New-York, Saturday, March 23,
SPECIAL CRUISE OF 25 DAYS, $125.
Visiting Jamaica, Spanish Main, and Mosquito Coast, returning to New-York, via Jamaica. For particulars and illustrated pamphlet address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M. | Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A. M. | Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Werkendam, Sat., March 23, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Sat., March 30, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, March 22
IROQUOIS.....Monday, March 25
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, March 27
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Fst. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 24 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 A.M
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
To Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Saale, Tues., May 14 | Fulda, Sat., June 22
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Spree, Tues., June 25
Fulda, Sat., May 25 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 A.M. | A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 A.M.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 A.M. | Columbia, May 22, 11 A.M.
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 A.M. | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 A.M.
Normannia, May 9, 11 A.M. | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 A.M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITSBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the NORMANNIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Paris....Mar. 27, 11 AM | Berlin..April 24, 11 AM.
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM | New-York..My. 1, 11 AM.
New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris, May 8, 11 A. M.
Paris...April 17, 11 AM | Berlin, May 15, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Rhynland..Mar. 20, 1 PM | Friesland....Ap. 17, M.
West'land..Mar. 27, 4 PM | Rhynland..Apr. 24, 4 PM.
Noordland..Ap. 3, 11 AM | Westernland, May 1, M.
Waesland...Ap. 10, 5 PM | Noordland, May 8, noon.
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 PM. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
*Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM | *Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon. | *Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM | *Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets